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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LI, No. 21

Section 1

October 25, 1933

RETAIL TRADE AUTHORITY

Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of the NRA, announced yesterday the personnel of the Retail Trade Authority, which immediately begins administering the retail code approved by President Roosevelt, says a Washington report to the New York Times. General Johnson will be chairman of the authority "for the time being." The other members are Louis E. Kerstein, chairman of the Industrial Advisory Board; Dr. Leo Wollman, chairman of the Labor Advisory Board, and Mrs. Mary Harriman Rumsey, chairman of the Consumers Advisory Board. General Johnson announced that the President, as a further move to clarify the NRA, had by Executive order exempted from code provisions designed to prevent rebates to favored purchasers, bona fide cooperative organizations, including farm cooperatives.

PUBLIC WORKS ALLOTMENTS

The Public Works Administration yesterday allotted \$22,724,-900 for Federal construction in various States. The All-American Canal to be built from the Colorado River to the Imperial Valley, in California, estimated to cost \$27,000,000, received a \$6,000,000 allotment. Plans for the canal do not include power dams, which, the promoters say, may be added later. It is expected the first units of the development will provide irrigation for 500,000 acres but will not add to lands already under cultivation. (Press.)

FOODSTUFFS MOVE

Foodstuffs continued to move into marketing centers last night little hindered by the farm strike called by Farmers Holiday Association, says a Des Moines dispatch to the Associated Press. Sporadic sallies by pickets in the dairying area of Central Wisconsin and activities of sympathizers in Iowa caused the clogging of a few local trade channels, but reports from the other nineteen States in which the association claimed branches indicated meager progress in the move to increase prices by withholding produce from markets.

LIQUOR CONTROL

A plan, which would permit "moonshiners" to sell their product legally, was proposed yesterday at a meeting of the State Liquor Control Commission of Virginia. The proposal, indorsed by many of the commission members, would provide farmers with an outlet for surplus corn, rye, and apples, from which are distilled the well-known "apple jack." Leonard Harrison, research expert for the Rockefeller liquor control study, approved the proposal, saying he considered it wise, provided the "corn" met with the "purity standards to be required by the State." (Associated Press.)

Section 2

Moscow
Opinion

Walter Duranty, in a cabled story from Moscow to the New York Times (October 22) says: "A momentous day in world affairs and for the cause of peace"--that is the way the Moscow press hails the move by President Roosevelt for opening Soviet-American negotiations toward recognition. The newspaper Izvestia lays particular stress on the 'threatened growth in certain countries of the influence of military circles, who are trying to provoke new international complications at any price in order to put into effect their rockless plans of aggression.' The Pravda stresses the 'open preparations in capitalist countries for a new war as shown by the failure of the disarmament conference and the extreme aggravation of the contradictions arising from the Versailles treaty'. The Pravda adds what is perhaps the most important of today's comment: 'Who can doubt that normal relations between the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R. would create such a correlation of forces that the rockless elements aiming at an infraction of peace would have to consider them most seriously?'...."

Corn and
Hog Tax

An editorial in the Wall Street Journal for October 23 says: "What is probably the most important step the Agricultural Administration has yet taken is the one recently announced for reducing production of corn and hogs, and imposing a processing tax upon each of these farm products....When it was known that processing taxes were to be laid upon wheat and cotton there was considerable activity in laying in supplies or giving advance orders for future delivery. The results, particularly in the cotton business, were not at all satisfactory, and this newspaper wishes to repeat what it before attempted to show the trade--that accumulation of stocks or placing orders for delivery after the effective date of the tax are futile as means of avoiding the tax...."

Defrosting
Deposits

An editorial in Business Week (October 21), on releasing frozen bank deposits, says in part: "....Bank failures in recent years have been relatively three times as numerous as business failures generally. The primary cause for this has been competition between the state and national systems. Each system frequently, and often in retaliation, has relaxed the rules of sound banking in order to attract charters. Efforts to establish a single national system of banking will be attended by a long and bitter conflict in the field of politics, as well as economics....In spite of the special influence on bank failures exerted by such localized incidents as the Florida land boom, the failure of unsound banking chains, and concentrated farm distress, there is indisputable evidence of a close relationship between the ratio of bank failures and the laxity of the issuance of bank charters....If the Deposit Liquidation Board for the liquidation of bank assets is organized and begins functioning quickly, and if banks of doubtful solvency are given into its mercy, a most important step toward national recovery will be attended by a maximum assurance of our fiscal soundness in the future."

Identification
of Game

An editorial in Sports Afield (November) says: "'Of all the silly things that I can imagine, the outstanding one is to tell a man not to shoot a certain type of game bird, and then not tell the man the distinguishing features of that game bird so that he can

identify it in flight or even after he has shot it.' So writes a veteran hunter....We are confident that this veteran hunter has hit upon a vulnerable spot in our game system.... The Biological Survey might well round out its program for the protection of vanishing species by printing and distributing warning posters and causing them to be put up in all post offices and wherever licenses are sold. The posters might show both birds which may be hunted and birds which may not be hunted. The various States might do the same thing. Schools for game identification, conducted by game departments, may prove to be a partial solution of this ever-increasing problem. Such schools, conducted by lecturers with proper equipment, before community and sportsmen's clubs audiences, have proved to be successful. The most effective way to teach game identification, however, is to install such a course in the curriculum of our public schools. Such a course will assure generations of hunters who 'know what they're shooting.' What is more important, such a course will instill in the hearts of young and old a better understanding and appreciation of America's out-of-doors and its inhabitants."

Farm Debt Committees Farm debt conciliation committees now have been appointed or will be named at once in 16 States; and a number of other States have indicated their intention of appointing such committees soon in an effort to bring about an equitable composition between creditors and farmers excessively in debt, according to Governor Morgenthau, of the Farm Credit Administration (F.C.A. release October 22). States where committees have been already appointed or will be named at once are Arkansas, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Nebraska, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Virginia, Nevada, New York, Kansas, Minnesota, Indiana, and Louisiana. It is proposed that the governors appoint State agricultural advisory committees in their respective States which will seek to bring about voluntary compromises between creditors and debtors in cases of excessive indebtedness through local county committees. The committees are to be officially appointed by the State governor, but are to have no legal force to compel acceptance of any compromises of indebtedness. Any debtor or creditor may present his case before a local committee, when appointed, which shall seek to effect a friendly settlement of the debt problem. It is expected that plans will be agreed to in many instances where the indebtedness can be satisfied through loans secured through the Federal land bank or the Land Bank Commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration, or both.

Reduce Fire Hazard Current Science (Bangalore, India) for September says: "It is not often realised that certain chemicals, particularly chlorates and dichromates, are not safe to use as herbicides, particularly under conditions where the relative humidity of the atmosphere is likely to fall below 30 or 40 percent. Cook has drawn attention to the nature of hazards attendant on the use of various herbicides both by themselves and in association with other chemicals. The chlorates are generally hazardous by themselves but when mixed with chlorides, particularly those of magnesium or calcium, in equal proportions, they are generally very safe to handle at all the usual concentrations. The most effective mixture would be that containing two thirds of sodium chlorate and one-third of magnesium chloride. It has a herbicidal power equivalent to about half that of pure sodium chlorate."

Section 3

Market Quotations

Oct. 24--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.50; cows good \$2.75-4.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.40; vealers good and choice \$5.75-7.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.50-5.00. Hogs: 150-200 lbs good and choice \$4.15-4.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.25-4.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.65-4.40; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.25-4.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.25-7.50; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.00-6.60.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat*, Minneap. $84\frac{1}{2}$ - $87\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 HdWr.*, K.C. $80\frac{1}{2}$ - $83\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi. 85-86¢ (Nom); St. Louis $86\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis $88\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 70¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. $75\frac{1}{2}$ - $77\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 61-3/8-63-3/8¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 41-42½¢; St. Louis $45\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); No. 3 yellow, Chi. $43\frac{1}{2}$ - $44\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $31\frac{1}{2}$ - $32\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; K. C. 34-36½¢; Chi. $34\frac{1}{2}$ - $35\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 67-70¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.77-1.82.

Fruits and Veggies.: Mo. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.60-1.75 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.15-1.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.35-1.50 in the East with f.o.b. sales \$1.19-1.22 at Rochester. Wis. sacked Round Whites \$1.10-1.15 carlot sales in Chi.; 95¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. N.Y. yellow onions 70-90¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 60-62½¢ f.o.b. Western N.Y. points. Midwestern yellows 65-90¢ in consuming centers; 65¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes brought \$1.25-1.85 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.15-1.25 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Penn. Nancy Halls 90¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$20-30 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$20-21 f.o.b. Rochester. N.Y. No. 1, 2½ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.12½-1.25; Wealthys \$1-1.12½ and McIntosh \$1-1.37½ per bushel basket in N.Y. City; cold storage Rhode Island Greenings \$1.10 f.o.b. Western New York.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 25 points to 9.31¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.06¢. December future contracts on the N. Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 24 points to 9.52, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 22 points to 9.49¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were 92 Score, 24¢; 91 Score, 23¢; 90 Score, $21\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: Flats, 12-13½¢; S. Daisies, $12\frac{1}{2}$ - $13\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Y. Americas, $12\frac{1}{2}$ - $13\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26-32¢; Standards, 23-25¢; Firsts, 19-20¢. (Prepared by E. A. E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LI, No. 22

Section 1

October 26, 1933

SURPLUS MILK A double thrust at the surplus milk supply, which keeps farmers' pay checks down, was mapped out by two State agencies of New York, yesterday, says an Albany report to the Associated Press. The Agricultural Department put experts to work figuring out how many cows could be eliminated from New York herds with the \$5,000,000 that will be asked from the legislature this winter. Charles H. Baldwin, Agriculture Commissioner, said preliminary figures showed all diseased cattle in the State could be slaughtered within two years. Meanwhile the State Relief Commission prepared a campaign to increase the amount of milk drunk by families receiving relief.

MIDDLE WEST AGRICULTURE The Governors of North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Illinois were... invited last night by Governor Herring of Iowa to attend on Monday a conference in Des Moines for the discussion of farm problems, according to a Des Moines dispatch to the Associated Press. Meantime the farmers' strike was actively pursued in only three States--Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. The Governor said any farm leader desiring to attend would have a hearing. President Roosevelt was invited to send a delegate, preferably Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

The Associated Press also reports that the Wisconsin Cooperative Milk Pool yesterday voted to participate in the farm strike. Authorization came from the executive board of the pool, which earlier this year conducted two State-wide strikes.

COTTON GINNINGS Cotton of this year's crop ginned prior to October 18 was reported by the Census Bureau yesterday to have totaled 8,605,580 running bales exclusive of linters, counting 326,475 round bales of American Egyptian cotton. To that date last year 7,309,094 bales, including 246,367 round bales and 2,526 bales of American Egyptian, had been ginned. (Associated Press.)

BEEF FOR NEEDY The Federal Surplus Relief Corporation called for bids yesterday, returnable November 6, for the purchase of 15,000,000 pounds of domestic beef. Harry L. Hopkins said that "the purpose of the purchase not only is to provide wholesome food for distribution to the needy, but also to assist in the stabilization of the beef-cattle market through the purchase and utilization of beef in excess of normal requirements of the customary trade channels."

Section 2

Tobacco Prices Sales of leaf tobacco on the Winston-Salem tobacco market in the four days ended October 20 totaled 3,259,920 pounds, against 2,037,558 pounds in the like period of 1932. Receipts were \$516,036, compared with \$272,790 last year. The average price last week was \$15.84 cwt. compared with \$13.38 last year, a gain of \$2.46. A large amount of the sales is leaf grades, which makes the average lower. All good smoking grades are commanding good prices. The first day's sales on the Danville, Va., tobacco market were about a million pounds, a record for an opening day. Reports from two of the eight warehouses showed 190,026 pounds sold at an average of \$15.21 cwt. with an estimated average for the entire market of \$14. Last year on the opening day Danville sold 256,169 pounds of tobacco at an average of \$9.31. At South Hill, Virginia, 200,000 pounds were sold on the opening day, the heaviest opening for five years. At Petersburg, Virginia, about 100,000 pounds were offered the first day, with prices considerably higher than last year. (Wall Street Journal, October 24.)

To Study A. A. Act. The Institute of Economics of Brookings Institution has received a special grant of funds from the Rockefeller Foundation to conduct "A Concurrent Study of the Operation of the Agricultural Adjustment Act," under the immediate direction of E. G. Nourse, J. D. Black, and J. S. Davis. The staff will consist of two groups-- one working in Washington and the other in the field. The Washington group includes Harold B. Rowe, formerly of Massachusetts State College, as administrative assistant to the directors of the study; Sherman Johnson, of South Dakota State College, specializing on wheat; Fred Lininger, of Pennsylvania State College, on dairy; D. A. Fitzgerald, of Iowa State College, on livestock; H. I. Richards, formerly of the Federal Farm Board, on cotton; and Virgil Gilman, formerly of Montana State College, working on non-basic commodities and general contracts. The field force consists of "resident observers" who act as channels of contact between the Washington organization and the experiment station and extension groups in the States where adjustment activities are most important. They include also a limited number who are located at market centers. (Journal of Farm Economics, October.)

Land Utilization Lane W. Lancaster, University of Nebraska, in an article, "Approaches to the Study of Rural Government", in The American Journal of Sociology for November, discussing land use, says: "Certain developments in the uses of land are of direct and specific significance for the future of local government. Population experts agree that all signs point to the stabilization of our population within the next two generations at a figure not much, if any, in excess of 175,000,000. Since there is no reason to doubt that technological advance in agriculture will continue along with a relatively stationary population, the amount of land needed for agricultural purposes will grow less. As one expert (L.C. Gray, Bureau of Agricultural Economics) puts it, "We know that, in the present century at least, we shall not need to cultivate quite half our potential arable acreage, and that we can devote more than one-fourth of our total land surface to forests, wild-life refuges, or other uses without

encroaching seriously on land required for crops and pasture." That such predictions have a solid basis is demonstrated by the fact that the problem of tax delinquency is already a serious and permanent one in various parts of the country. Large areas of land returning to public ownership because of non-payment of taxes place upon such areas or counties a burden of administration beyond their resources and aggravate the already heavy tax load upon productive land by decreasing the taxable wealth of such units. The formulation of a nation-wide land policy seems imperative. This would require joint action by national, state, and local authorities and is bound to bring with it when it comes significant and fundamental changes in the pattern of local Government...."

Agricultural Credit Loans Loans made by the regional agricultural credit corporations, now a part of the Farm Credit Administration, passed the \$200,-000,000 mark early this month. During this period \$51,087,000 has been repaid from the total of \$203,538,000 loaned. Applications pending on October 11 requested loans amounting to \$25,521,000, an increase of \$3,-723,000 during the week. Applications for loans are now being received mostly from drought or storm stricken areas in the north-middle-west, middle and south Atlantic coast states and Texas. A recent analysis of loans made indicated that about 30 percent were for less than \$1,000 and about 20 percent were for amounts ranging from \$250. to \$500. Loans made for the financing of livestock were for larger individual amounts than those made for other agricultural purposes. (F.C.A. release, October 24.)

Wheat Agreement M.L. Wilson, of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, in an article on "Nations Now Face Wheat Realities" in The New York Times (October 22) says in part: "....No one knows whether the present two-year wheat agreement may be temporary or whether it is the beginning of a permanent world program of control. And yet one needs little imagination to foresee a time when similar controls will be set up for world trade in many other commodities. Wheat came first because the world's wheat trade was very, very sick....The world has acted to bind this giant, surplus, that order may be brought from disorder in its economic life. The world price of wheat, expressed in terms of gold, had fallen to the lowest level in history. Now, with exports definitely limited, the price is expected to rise to a somewhat higher level....The question of what methods, if any, the other exporting countries will use to control production remains to be settled. Our own voluntary allotment plan might serve as a model, except that the other countries do not have the same proportion of domestic consumption on which to base a processing tax for financing a voluntary restriction campaign. We hope that each country will find some means of control, because that will remove the possibility of large stocks accumulating within their borders, ready to glut the channels of trade once more, as soon as the two-year agreement is terminated...."

Whale Meat Whale meat extract promises to come on the market in Norway as the result of a new process, developed by D. A. Hansen, Norwegian chemist, for making extract for soups and other uses from whale flesh meal obtained by the Norwegian whaling fleet. Reports to the American Chemical Society indicate the cost of production is about 3 cents a pound. (Science Service release, October 17.)

Section 3
Market Quotations

October 25--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers; steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.25; cows good \$3.00-4.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.50-6.10; vealers good and choice \$5.75-7.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.50-5.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.15-4.45; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.30-4.45; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.85-4.45; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.25-4.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.25-7.40; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.00-6.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minncap. $87\frac{3}{4}$ - $90\frac{5}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.*, K.C. $84\frac{1}{2}$ -85¢; Chi. 88¢ (Nom); St.Louis $89\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 91¢; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 71-72¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minncap. 81-5/8-83-5/8¢; No. 2 rye, Minncap. $64\frac{3}{4}$ - $66\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. $42\frac{3}{4}$ - $43\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St.Louis 47- $47\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $45\frac{1}{4}$ - $46\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats, Minncap. 33-5/8-35-1/8¢; K. C. $36\frac{1}{2}$ -38¢; Chi. $36\frac{1}{2}$ - $37\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis $38\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); Spec. No. 2 barley, Minncap. 69-72¢; No. 1 Flaxseed, Minncap. $\$1.78\frac{1}{2}$ - $1.83\frac{1}{2}$.

Fruits and Veggies.: Me. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.55-1.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.15-f.o.b. Presque Isle. N. Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.35-1.50 in the East; \$1.18-1.22 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked Round Whites \$1.15-1.20 carlot sales in Chi. N.Y. yellow onions brought 65-85¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; 60¢ f.o.b. Western N.Y. Midwestern stock 65-90¢ in consuming centers; 60-65¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. N.Y. Danish type cabbage ranged \$23-30 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$19.50-22 f.o.b. Rochester. East Shore Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$1.25-1.85 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.15-1.25 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Tenn. Nancy Halls 85-95¢ per bushel harper in the Middle West. N.Y., No. 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples, \$1-1.25 and McIntosh \$1.25- $1.37\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in N.Y. City; f.o.b. sales of Rhode Island Greenings \$1.10 at Western N.Y.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 16 points to 9.47¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.30¢. December future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 16 points to 9.68¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points to 9.64¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 24¢; 91 Score, 23¢; 90 Score, $21\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: Flats, 12- $13\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; S. Daisies, $12\frac{1}{2}$ - $13\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Y. Americas, $12\frac{3}{4}$ - $13\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26-32¢; Standards, 23-25¢; Firsts, 19-20¢. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

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Vol. LI, No. 23

Section 1

October 27, 1933

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES New Congressional support in the drive to restore the 15 percent Federal pay cut, says the Washington Post, was reported yesterday as E. Claude Babeoek, president of the American Federation of Government Employees, charged Federal pay rolls actually have been reduced 40 percent. The Post also reports that legislation providing unemployment insurance for Government employees and to correct defects in laws relating to Government workers has been ordered drafted by the Federal Bar Association. The unemployment insurance law would set up a fund to which both the employee and the Government would contribute, similar to the present pension fund. The association's executive council also ordered its legislative committee to draw up a law providing for voluntary retirement after 30 years of service.

TOBACCO PRICES Officials of the Danville Tobacco Association were prepared yesterday to give full cooperation to F. G. Powell, representing the Department of Agriculture, who has come into the Old Belt to make an investigation of discrepancies in tobacco prices, says a Danville (Va.) report to the Washington Post. The initial investigation is centering on the South Boston market, but will include all of the centers in the Old Belt. Results of the investigation will not be made public immediately.

RAILROAD EARNINGS Returns to date indicate that earnings of the railroads in September did not show the same ratio of improvement on an annual basis as was shown in August, but this was in part explained by the fact that earnings in September, 1932, showed an upturn compared with the preceding month of that year. Earnings in September, this year, however, were above August levels. (Press.)

FARM STRIKE Thirty National Guardsmen were utilized as deputy sheriffs last night as growing opposition to the farm strike developed in western Iowa, says a Des Moines dispatch to the Associated Press. In uniform and fully armed, the guardsmen with four officers left Glenwood shortly before 3 p. m. to establish headquarters at the Iowa end of a bridge across the Missouri River into Plattsmouth, Nebr. Sheriff William De Moss, of Glenwood, who deputized the guardsmen, said they would clear highways of pickets and escort trucks to Omaha markets.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS An unexpected slump in imports plus an unusual increase in exports translated the nation's August unfavorable trade balance of \$23,000,000 into a September favorable balance of \$13,000,000, the largest favorable balance since April. The September balance was less than half the favorable balance of \$33,626,000 at the same time last year. (A. P.)

Section 2

The "Parentage" of Fruit Trees "When you buy a purebred heifer, hoping to keep her for a number of years, you naturally want to know all about the production record behind her," says an editorial in the Pacific Rural Press (October 14). "Perhaps the time is coming when you will want similar information about the fruit trees which you are planting and which you hope to keep for your lifetime and perhaps the lifetime of your children. 'Like begets like,' you say, and so you ask to see the record of the tree from which the bud wood came, and you want to be assured that every limb on it was normal. A. D. Shamel's latest bulletin on bud selection inspires this speculation....Doubtless readers are familiar with his distinguished service to the citrus industry of this state, (California) it was said that the Washington naval orange was running out. By bud selection it was standardized again, and millions of orange trees are pedigreed trees, meaning that they are propagated from trees of superior known characteristics. 'It may be true of citrus but it is not true of deciduous,' many horticulturists used to say. 'An apple variety is as unchangeable as the eternal hills.' Shamel has under observation fifty apples at Wenatchee, Washington, all of which were limb variations on 'unchangeable' trees. Some of these are being widely propagated commercially. In one California peach orchard he found 39 striking limb variations. Prunes and apricots reveal similar variations to his trained eyes...."

New Chief of Entomology "Californians and others who have come into official or personal contacts with Lee A. Strong. will be delighted to know of his promotion at Washington to chief of the Bureau of Entomology", says an editorial in The California Citrograph for November. "The position he now fills is one of extreme importance to agriculture of the country. His training has been most excellent and we predict a successful and fair administration of the bureau. He follows in the foot steps of a famous man, Dr. J. L. Marlatt, who for 45 years had been connected with this class of public service and who retired upon reaching his seventieth birthday. Lee Strong will measure up to all the requirements of an honest, fearless administrator of a public trust."

Alcohol for Fuel Harry Miller, of the Idaho Experiment Station, in an article "Results from Alcohol-Gasoline Fuel Blends" in Agricultural Engineering for October, says: "....According to figures furnished by the Power Oil and Gas Company of Spokane, Wash., the processing of alcohol from potatoes costs 6 cents a gallon exclusive only of the cost of the bond. One ton of potatoes will yield 30 gallons of commercial alcohol and 120 pounds of carbon dioxide. Three to five dollars per ton is regarded as a very good price for cull potatoes. The carbon dioxide is a saleable product to which could be charged some of this cost. In any case the alcohol would not be over from 12 to 23 cents a gallon. In the case of corn the objection has been raised that the freight on the by-products to and from the alcohol plant would put the method out of the question. Machines are in existence that can separate the starch from the other materials, and here is an opportunity for agricultural engineers to make a real contribution by developing machines that will do this on the farm. A bushel of corn contains 32.5 pounds of starch which for the most part runs to fat when fed to hogs. By separating this

starch and diverting it to other uses, a better grade of pork would be produced. There is ample opportunity for agricultural engineers to contribute to this problem. The market possibilities, should this be commercialized, are tremendous. Our annual motor fuel consumption normally is about 17,000,000,000 gallons per year. If 20 percent of this amount were alcohol it would provide an outlet for the starch content of 2,200,000,000 bushels of corn, or 113,000,000 tons of potatoes. Our natural production of these crops in 1928 was 2,500,000,000 bushels and 14,000,000 tons, respectively. The requirements would be many times in excess of our surplus and wastes."

Research and Recovery "Precisely what does 'production' mean in the various industrial codes that are to carry out the economic program of recovery?" says an editorial in the New York Times (October 23). "For example, the cotton textile industry may not install 'additional productive machinery' without good reason and must specify 'the extent to which such installation is for replacement for a similar number of units or to bring operation of existing machinery into balance.' What is to become of the remarkable improvements in spinning and weaving fibers still awaiting commercial introduction, the result of research conducted by inventors? And what of the chemists, who are ever alert to reduce costs, increase production with existing apparatus, meet competition with synthetic substitutes or find new uses for old things? Even though the administration probably has no intention of curbing the ingenuity and resourcefulness for which American inventors have always been famous, or of restraining industrial scientists whose chief business it is to make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, there is need of a clear-cut declaration of policy. With research now recognized as an indispensable function of industry, 'production' may easily mean much more than feeding raw material into a hopper and carrying finished articles to the shipping platform."

Market Grades and Consumers O. B. Jesness, University of Minnesota, in an article "The Economic Basis of Market Grades" in the Journal of Farm Economics for October, says in part: "...Much effort has been put forth to make the consumer 'conscious' of this and that sort of thing. Relatively little has been done, however, in all of this to acquaint consumers with grade differences of the farm products which he purchases. A gradual approach is being made by imposing certain grade requirements on dealers. However, there is place for some consumer education on this question. Further development of grades suitable for use in the consumer's market should be highly useful for this purpose. The situation with respect to this is well pictured by the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the following language: "But the all-important element in the standardization program--grades on which individual consumers can buy--in my opinion has been passed over all too lightly. What chance does the housewife with her limited knowledge of the factors affecting quality have before a slab of red meat or a shelf of tin cans covered with colorful and beautifully embossed labels that tell nothing? And yet what guides to quality have we supplied her? A limited number, yes. The stamping of meat cuts, the tagging of turkeys, and the certificate in the pound of butter, constitute a partial response to this demand, but we must go much farther. Until the individual thinks in terms of qualities and buys on the basis of grades that signify quality, there can be no sensitive adjustment of price to quality'...."

Section 3 Market Quotations

Oct. 26--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.25; cows good \$3.00-4.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.50-6.10; vealers good and choice \$5.75-7.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.75-5.00; Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.35-4.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.45-4.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.00-4.55; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.50-4.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.00-7.25; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.00-6.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*, Minneap. 35-3/8-88-3/8¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.* K.C. 82½-83½¢; Chi. 86¢ (Nom); St.Louis 88¢ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 89½¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 69¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 79¼-81¼¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 61-1/8-64-1/8¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 43-43½¢; St.Louis 48¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 46¼-47¼¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 32¼-33¼¢; K. C. 36-37¢; Chi. 35-37½¢; St. Louis 38¢ (Nom); Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap 69-71¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.75-1.80.

Fruits and Veggies.: Me. sacked Green Mountain potatoes brought \$1.70-1.80 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.15 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.25-1.60 in the East; \$1.17-1.22 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked stock brought \$1.15-1.20 carlot sales in Chi. N.Y. yellow onions ranged 65-80¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 60-62¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 65-90¢ in consuming centers; 65¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$1.25-1.85 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.15-1.25 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Tenn. Nancy Halls 90¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$25-30 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$20-21 f.o.b. Rochester. N.Y. No. 1, 2½ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.12½-1.25 and Wealthys \$1.12½ per bushel basket in N.Y. City; Baldwins 85¢ f.o.b. Western N.Y. points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 9 points to 9.38¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.27¢. December future contracts on the N. Y. Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 9.58¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 9.54¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 24¢; 91 Score, 23¢; 90 Score, 21½¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: Flats, 12-13½¢; S. Daisies, 12½-13¼¢; Y. Americas, 12½-13¼¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26-32¢; Standards, 23-25.; Firsts, 19-20¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LI, No. 24

Section 1

October 28, 1933

FARMERS' STRIKES

Eight thousand Illinois farmers, embittered over the price and the Government loan limit on corn, swarmed into Peoria yesterday for a protest meeting, but left pledging support to Washington, says a Peoria report to the Associated Press. They heard their leaders explain the Government's recovery program for corn and hog prices. Then they pronounced the measures good and pledged their support.

Field generals of the National Farmers Holiday Association conferred yesterday as their agricultural strike lost momentum in western Iowa and increased its effectiveness in north and central Wisconsin, says an Associated Press dispatch from Des Moines. President Milo Reno said the organization's executive board would meet Sunday to draft farm relief proposals for presentation Monday at a conference of Midwestern Governors here.

TO EXPAND PUBLIC WORKS

President Roosevelt intends to extend the Administration's vast public works program after the first of next year and is considering asking Congress to increase the original \$3,300-000,000 provided to hasten recovery. What figure the President may set was undetermined. Secretary Ickes is said to favor an additional \$1,700,000, lifting the total to \$5,000,000,000. (Press.)

FRANCE TO BUY U. S. COTTON

B. Coles Neidecker, an American banker in Paris, sailed last night for France to prepare in definite form plans for large-scale purchases of American cotton by French interests. He will complete the organization of the Franco-American Commodities Cartel, including both industrial and governmental groups, representing cotton merchants of Paris and Havre, banking interests and other French interests in the market for American cotton. (Press.)

STORE-DOOR R.R. DELIVERY

The railroads east of the Mississippi River and north of the Potomac voted almost unanimously yesterday to institute proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission to prevent the Pennsylvania Railroad from providing door delivery and collection throughout its system on December 1. The Merchant Truckmen's Bureau announced it would support the protesting railroads. (Press.)

WHOLESALE TRADE RISES

Sales of wholesale firms in the New York Federal Reserve district were 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ percent higher in September than a year before, representing the fifth consecutive monthly increase, according to the November 1 review of credit and business conditions reported to the Federal reserve agent in New York. (Press.)

Section 2

Business Conditions During September and the first half of October, industrial activity declined, as it had in August, following the rapid expansion of the spring and early summer, reports the Federal Reserve Board. Factory employment and payrolls increased further between the middle of August and the middle of September. Industrial production, as measured by the board's seasonally adjusted index, declined from 91 percent of the 1923-25 average in August to 84 percent in September. Activity decreased in most lines of industry, and particularly in those in which output had increased rapidly in earlier months. Production of steel, lumber, cement, bituminous coal, and petroleum declined considerably and automobile output was reduced. Deliveries of silk to mills were small in September, while consumption of cotton and wool, although reduced during the month, was nevertheless larger than in other recent years at this season. Meat packing plants were more active partly because of processing of pigs under the Government's emergency marketing program and output of flour was larger than the exceptionally small volume produced in August. In the first half of October further declines in output of automobiles, bituminous coal and petroleum were reported. Steel mill activity, after increasing in the first half of October, receded in the third week.

Texas Cotton An Austin, Texas, report to the Wall Street Journal (October 26) says: "....The largest beneficiary from the Government's financial program is Lamb County, northwest Texas, only one county removed from the Texas-New Mexico line. This county receives \$1,438,046 for destroyed cotton acreage. Less than a decade ago no cotton was grown there; it had a sparse population of ranch people, and it was late in June of this year before any cotton was planted, most of it not showing above ground when the first contracts arrived to be signed. This lateness was due to severe drought, not broken until the last week of June.... Cotton farmers of Texas are showing the benefits of the Government's subsidy. Country banks and small-town merchants report that overdue notes and accounts are being paid, and that trade in all loans shows a big improvement. Bank deposits show a large increase. In many instances individual checks received from the Government were for more than \$2,000. This was particularly true as to the farmers of northwest Texas, where the farms are much larger than in the older, settled parts of the State. Not much money is being spent for luxuries. Some automobile replacements are being made, but on the whole a conservative spirit is being shown in all expenditures by the farmers, who now have more cash in their hands than any time for several years."

Origin of the Species James Ritchie, in an article "The Origin of the Species" in Nature (London) for September 30, discussing theories of the origin of species, says: "Prof. H. F. Osborn...wrote in 1926: 'Buffonism, Lamarckism, Darwinism, Weismannism, and de Vriesian theories of causation have failed....All we can say at present is that Nature does not waste time or effort with chance or fortuity of experiment, but that she proceeds directly and creatively to her marvellous adaptive ends of biomechanism' Two recent writers, of very different temperament and accomplishment, have been driven to a somewhat similar conclusion. Dr. R. Broom, in his presidential address to the South African Association for the Advancement

of Science, cites remarkable cases of adaptation, the mimicry of butterflies, the fertilisation of the Yucca by the moth *Pronuba*, the egg-breaking projections in the gullet of the snake *Dasypeltis*. He considers that all important evolution, except the appearance of man, ended in the Eocene period, and that all forms of plants and animals are now so specialised that they can scarcely evolve further....The facts appeal to Dr. Broom as suggesting that evolution has not been haphazard but has been controlled by some intelligence; he is forced to the conclusion that there must be behind evolution spiritual agencies of various degrees of intelligence, and that the chief end of it all has been the production of man. Dr. Ronald Campbell Macfie, graduate in arts and medicine of the University of Aberdeen, poet and philosopher, examines the claims of the old theories of evolution in his recently published posthumous work 'The Theology of Evolution'. Rejecting all mechanical explanation, he is compelled to postulate behind the changes of evolution, if indeed he will admit that evolution really occurred, a directive mind or 'mento-volition'. Further, he holds that mento-volition, though inherent in living matter, is not completed therein, but may occasionally assume the direction of evolution from without. 'Behind life, behind mutation, behind evolution, or transformation, is a causal intelligence and it is this intelligence that intelligently selects and couples biophilic correspondences of organisms and environment, and that, wisely rearranging the germplasm, may have produced genetic mutations that may perhaps be competent to effect a transformation of one or two primal cells into all the forms of life.' 'Matter is will; living matter is intelligent will'...."

St. John's Wort "In Britian, St. John's wort has not run riot as in Australia, in Australia and the supposition is that the chrysomelid beetles (*Chrysomela hyperici*) may have played an important part in keeping it within bounds," says Nature (London) for September 30. "It seemed possible, therefore, that in Australia these beetles also might prove useful enemies of the introduced weed. Aware that introduced animals have more often prove a curse than a blessing, Dr. R. J. Tillyard made careful investigations in Great Britian and in Australia to discover whether the St. John's wort beetles were able to survive on plants, particularly plants of economic value, other than the normal food-plant. Adult beetles and larvae were inclosed with the plant to be tested and were allowed to feed upon it or complete passive resistance and starve to death. Forty-six plants were tested in England and in no case did the beetles feed upon any. The way was now clear for the transference of beetles from Britain to Australia, and shipments were begun in 1929 and 1930. There they were bred, and a new series of tests on Australian plants taken in hand. Forty plants were thus tested, and on none did the beetles feed. The beetles were liberated in October 1930 in various places where St. John's wort grew densely, and although survivors of the first liberation were found five months later, it was still too early to say whether the beetles were likely to establish themselves in numbers sufficient to effect destruction of the weed."

"Rejuvenation" Prof. Eugen Steinach has replaced his famous surgical of Cattle operation for rejuvenation by injections of a highly concentrated form of the sex hormone, progynon, in combatting sterility among cattle in Switzerland, says a Zurich report to Science Service (October 16). The condition is of comparatively frequent occurrence

in the highly bred Swiss cattle. Working with Prof. Frei of the Zurich University and the Swiss veterinary surgeons Drs. Staheli and Gruter, Prof. Steinach at first devised a method of treating sterility in cows by implanting ovarian tissues and in steers by grafts of male sex organs. The results were reported to be very satisfactory but the high cost of the treatment and the necessary training of the operators prevented it from becoming of practical value. Further investigations showed that a single injection of progynonbenzoate under the skin of the animal's neck would cure sterility if it were of glandular origin. Out of 46 cases 44 were successfully treated, the results becoming apparent within 24 to 48 hours, it is claimed. Some of the animals were 9 or 10 years old and had been sterile for one or two years. The results were said to be due to reactivation of the ovaries.

Erosion Control The Farmer's Weekly (South Africa) for September 27, in Africa describing the anti-erosion campaign in that country, quotes Dr. P. R. Viljoen, Secretary for Agriculture, as saying:

"The combating of the great national evil of soil erosion has in the past claimed the attention of Governments and farmers, but never before has the problem been tackled in so thorough a manner, nor on such a big scale as is now being done. Special provision was, therefore, made during the last session of Parliament to enable the Department of Agriculture to tackle the problem thoroughly and scientifically, and also to enable the Land Bank, where necessary, to extend financial assistance to farmers. The Government has charged the Department with the administration of the project, and with the carrying out of the necessary research work. Hence the Department has evolved two schemes under which soil erosion is to be fought, viz. for private landowners, who, again, are divided into three groups, and for municipalities and other local bodies...." The article then describes the two schemes for fighting erosion.

Farm Strikes "...The farmer's troubles come from producing far more than he can sell to advantage, due to loss of export markets", says an editorial on the farm strikes in the Wall Street Journal (October 24). "The experience of the Farm Board showed this matter could not be remedied without control of production and that is now being employed. The farmers next year will receive by way of rentals and premiums at least \$5,000,000,000 for cooperating in the plan to reduce production in order to raise prices, and will also profit by any recovery in industry and restoration of foreign trade. But the strike leader takes a wrong view when he says 'Every effort will be made to enlist the moral support of all other groups of society.' Other groups are not built in that way, for they have their own interests to look after. For instance, the large body of working men will not give active or even moral support to a drive to greatly enhance the cost of living before they are getting the benefits of industrial recovery. 'Putting more people to work' does not mean that everyone is receiving more wages and getting rich out of it. With the whole country in almost unanimous agreement on the farm situation a strike is the last thing that should be advocated as a remedy. Its effects are likely to prove costly to the farmers themselves."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LI, No. 25

Section 1

October 30, 1933

FARM STRIKES AND RECOVERY Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, yesterday suggested in a statement that farmers take their troubles direct to the President rather than resorting to strikes, reports an Associated Press dispatch from Chicago. O'Neal said he opposed strikes as interfering with the recovery program. "If any group of farmers is not satisfied with the way things are going let the farmers discuss the situation to try to settle it or go to Washington to see the President. I am sure that he will listen to any proposals that may help things along," O'Neal said.

Far short of its goal, the strike of the National Farmers Holiday Association entered yesterday upon its second week, says a Des Moines report to the Associated Press. Grains, milk, produce and live stock were moving to markets throughout the country in little stinted volume. Not only were prices apparently no higher as a result of the strike activities in six States, but the holiday association encountered opposition among farmers in its Iowa and Wisconsin strongholds.

FOOD PRICES The upward trend in retail food prices which started with the beginning of the recovery program has been halted and the two weeks ending October 10 saw an actual downward curve of one-tenth of 1 percent over the previous two weeks, according to reports released Saturday by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The index of prices, on October 10 stood at 107.3 for the week, which was still 19 percent higher than the low point reached on April 15. Among the more important items carried downward were fresh vegetables, fresh fruits, fresh beef, leg of lamb, hens, lard, corn meal and navy beans. Potatoes showed the largest price decrease in the two weeks between September 26 and October 10. They went down 10 percent. Cabbage and onions sank more than 5 percent and bananas slightly less. (New York Times.)

LUMBER CODE AUTHORITY Faith in continued business recovery was credited yesterday by the Lumber Code Authority for the maintenance of present prices in an agreement on minimum cost-protection prices and rules of fair trade practices. "While the code authorizes prices which would protect the full cost of production," chairman John D. Tennant, of Longview, Wash., said, "lumbermen have decided to forego a measure of this protection rather than disturb present market relations." Higher wages, increased employment, and a decrease of working hours were reported to NRA as a result of the lumber code's operation. (Press.)

R.R. DELIVERY Tariffs in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad's plan for establishing throughout its system on December 1 the store-door collection and delivery of less-than-carload freight were filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission and the State Commissions Saturday. The tariffs provide for a minimum of 35 cents a hundred pounds, or 50 cents an individual shipment. (New York Times.)

Salary Cuts in England "The restoration of the economy cuts in salaries made by county councils and other public bodies in Great Britain within the last six months raises the important question as to when the Government proposes to follow suit," says Nature (London) for September 30. "These cuts have inflicted considerable hardships on a large body of scientific workers in Government employment, and they were always avowedly temporary in their incidence. The 10 percent reductions have now been operative for two years, and in very many cases they were imposed on basic salaries that were in no way adequate considering the scientific attainments of the victims. Admittedly they were a breach of contract, and there is considerable force in the contention that the Government is in honour bound to follow the example of municipal bodies, and to restore these cuts at the earliest possible moment..."

Imports of Farm Products The United States supplied 63 percent of Norway's total imports of leaf tobacco during the first six months of the current year, according to a report by the Commerce Department. Norwegian imports of leaf tobacco during this period amounted to 1,196,252 kilograms, valued at 2,937,241 kroner, of which the United States accounted for 753,705 kilograms, valued at 1,885,200 kroner. Germany ranked second as a source of supply, accounting for 231,474 kilograms, valued at 571,550 kroner.

The Commerce Department also reports that imports of agricultural implements into Belgium during the first seven months of the current year were 70 percent above those of the corresponding period of 1932. Total receipts in this period had a value of \$505,652, as compared with \$295,964 in the seven-month period of 1932. Germany furnished the bulk of these imports accounting for \$238,784, followed by France with \$181,860, and the United Kingdom, \$25,088. Imports from the United States during the 1933 period amounted to \$2,408, as compared with \$6,748 in the first seven months of 1932. (Press.)

Irradiation of Milk The North American Veterinarian for November, in an excerpt from the annual report of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, discusses its work on the activation of fluid milk with vitamin D. It says: "...The most outstanding development of the past year has been in the direct irradiation of fluid milk, by exposing milk in a thin film to ultraviolet light by the use of an open flame carbon arc or a mercury vapor lamp. Milk, when exposed in a thin film, such as that produced over an open cooler or an especially constructed 'irradiator', can be activated with vitamin D upon an exposure of a few seconds. During the past year this process has been commercially applied in several different ways. Several of the larger milk supply companies have adopted the process and are preparing to develop 'irradiated pasteurized milk'. Clinical results have been accumulated under hospital conditions where it has been conclusively shown by competent medical authority that the use of a quart of irradiated milk daily will not only prevent rickets but actually cure many cases of this surprisingly prevalent child disease....Most companies have found it desirable to put out an especially treated milk rather than to subject their entire supply to irradiation. Sooner or later, the method is quite likely to be approved by local boards of health and pediatricians so that the entire milk supply of a distributor can be treated...."

Southwestern Cotton While the Federal forecast indicates a crop of 6,733,000 bales in the area comprising Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and New Mexico, as against 7,600,000 bales last season, there will be distributed in this region some \$67,000,000 in the form of cotton checks for plowed-up acres, says a Dallas report to the Wall Street Journal (October 27). The price at present is almost twice what cotton brought last season, which means that farmers of the Southwest will receive around \$357,000,000 compared with \$245,000,000 last season or a net increase of nearly \$112,000,000. With the federal cotton checks this will mean a difference of, roughly, \$180,000,000. General business throughout this section is showing the result of recently improved cotton prices and of the federal bonus money which is pouring to this section at the rate of several million dollars daily.

Tick Fever in Australia An article on cattle research in Queensland, in Nature (London) for October 14, says: "...Formerly tick fever in Australia was regarded as due solely to *Piroplasma bigeminum*, but following a visit to Onderstepoort, South Africa, Dr. Legg was able to identify three other organisms, *Theileria mutans*, *Anaplasma marginale* and a species of *Babesiella*. Of these, *A. marginale* causes quite a severe form of redwater and is probably a much more serious parasite than *P. bigeminum*. An explanation is therefore available of frequent past failures to immunise susceptible beasts by injecting blood taken from an animal which had recovered from the fever. The practice was satisfactory so far as *P. bigeminum* was concerned, but the unsuspected introduction of the virulent *A. marginale* often led to fatal results. As a vaccine against the latter, it may be necessary to use a weak strain of *A. centrale* from South Africa, since the adoption of the Queensland forms of *A. marginale* is scarcely possible because of their marked virulence...."

New Apple Varieties in England The Gardeners' Chronicle (London) for October 14 mentions the work of the Long Ashton (England) Research Station in producing new varieties of fruits. It says that "six varieties are deemed worth of being named and distributed....Of the new varieties one, Taunton Cross, a dessert apple, ready from September to October, is said to crop well, and to be resistant to scab. It is the offspring of Wealthy (but of better flavour), and an unknown male parent. One pear which is considered worthy of growing is Bristol Cross, obtained by pollinating Williams's Bon Chretien and Conference. This also has the merit of resisting scab--a fact of interest because whereas Conference is resistant to that disease, the female parent, Williams's Bon Chretien, is highly susceptible. Of five varieties of plum which are available for distribution, three are dessert varieties. They are Teme Cross, Avon Cross, and Severn Cross; the two former are said to be 'of good Gage flavour, very juicy and sweet' and the two latter have the useful quality of being self-fertile. The parentage of Avon Cross is Jefferson X Victoria. Wye Cross is a culinary variety, hanging late on the tree, of dark purple-blue colour, and is also self-fertile. Of Black currants two new varieties are promising. There are Mendip Cross, which is in season with Boskoop Giant, but yields at Long Ashton double the crop at the latter; it is a cross between Baldwin and Boskoop Giant. Another variety, Jots-wold Cross, comes into bearing with Baldwin but yields more liberally. Its parentage is Baldwin X Victoria...."

Section 3

Oct. 27--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.25; cows good \$3.00-4.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.50-6.10; vealers good and choice \$5.75-7.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.75-5.00; Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.35-4.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.55-4.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.00-4.60; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.50-4.25; Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.00-7.10; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.00-6.60.

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Vol. LI, No. 26

Section 1

October 31, 1933

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

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STEEL PURCHASE

Subordinating all other considerations to "the interest of getting people to work," President Roosevelt offered yesterday a compromise price of \$36.375 a ton for the 845,000 tons of steel rails to be purchased for railroads with Government assistance, and the proposal was accepted by four steel operators. The price agreed upon, which is only for the present emergency program, was an exact splitting of the difference between the figure of \$35 as demanded by the administration and the steel company quotation of \$37.75. (New York Times.)

TARIFF TRUCE

Gratified that only four nations have withdrawn from the tariff truce proposed by the United States before the London Economic Conference, officials yesterday, according to a Washington report to the New York Times, said that no intimations had been received that any others intended to withdraw. The countries which have denounced the truce are Holland, Sweden, Ireland and Venezuela. Despite strong pressure being brought on the Government in Great Britain, the State Department had no reason to believe that London's withdrawal from the tariff truce was imminent.

LAND BANK CUTS INTEREST

The New York Joint Stock Land Bank announced yesterday a plan for conserving its assets pending ultimate liquidation as necessitated under the Farm Relief Act. The bank has asked holders of its bonds to accept a reduction in interest for the next five years from the rate of 5 percent to a rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent annually, (Press.)

R.R. PROFITS

Returns to date indicate that the upward trend of railroad earnings continued in September, with gross revenue and net operating income above the levels of September, 1932. The first sixty-five lines to report showed net operating income of \$54,719,000 in September, against \$45,241,000 in September, 1932, and \$51,089,000 in September, 1931. (Press.)

Salary Cuts in England "The restoration of the economy cuts in salaries made by county councils and other public bodies in Great Britain within the last six months raises the important question as to when the Government proposes to follow suit," says Nature (London) for September 30. "These cuts have inflicted considerable hardships on a large body of scientific workers in Government employment, and they were always avowedly temporary in their incidence. The 10 percent reductions have now been operative for two years, and in very many cases they were imposed on basic salaries that were in no way adequate considering the scientific attainments of the victims. Admittedly they were a breach of contract, and there is considerable force in the contention that the Government is in honour bound to follow the example of municipal bodies, and to restore these cuts at the earliest possible moment..!"

Imports of Farm Products The United States supplied 63 percent of Norway's total imports of leaf tobacco during the first six months of the current year, according to a report by the Commerce Department. Norwegian imports of leaf tobacco during this period amounted to 1,196,252 kilograms, valued at 2,937,241 kroner, of which the United States accounted for 753,705 kilograms, valued at 1,885,200 kroner. Germany ranked second as a source of supply, accounting for 231,474 kilograms, valued at 571,550 kroner.

The Commerce Department also reports that imports of agricultural implements into Belgium during the first seven months of the current year were 70 percent above those of the corresponding period of 1932. Total receipts in this period had a value of \$505,652, as compared with \$295,964 in the seven-month period of 1932. Germany furnished the bulk of these imports accounting for \$238,784, followed by France with \$181,860, and the United Kingdom, \$25,088. Imports from the United States during the 1933 period amounted to \$2,408, as compared with \$6,748 in the first seven months of 1932. (Press.)

Irradiation of Milk The North American Veterinarian for November, in an excerpt from the annual report of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, discusses its work on the activation of fluid milk with vitamin D. It says: "...The most outstanding development of the past year has been in the direct irradiation of fluid milk, by exposing milk in a thin film to ultraviolet light by the use of an open flame carbon arc or a mercury vapor lamp. Milk, when exposed in a thin film, such as that produced over an open cooler or an especially constructed 'irradiator', can be activated with vitamin D upon an exposure of a few seconds. During the past year this process has been commercially applied in several different ways. Several of the larger milk supply companies have adopted the process and are preparing to develop 'irradiated pasteurized milk'. Clinical results have been accumulated under hospital conditions where it has been conclusively shown by competent medical authority that the use of a quart of irradiated milk daily will not only prevent rickets but actually cure many cases of this surprisingly prevalent child disease....Most companies have found it desirable to put out an especially treated milk rather than to subject their entire supply to irradiation. Sooner or later, the method is quite likely to be approved by local boards of health and pediatricians so that the entire milk supply of a distributor can be treated...."

Southwestern Cotton While the Federal forecast indicates a crop of 6,733,000 bales in the area comprising Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and New Mexico, as against 7,600,000 bales last season, there will be distributed in this region some \$67,000,000 in the form of cotton checks for plowed-up acres, says a Dallas report to the Wall Street Journal (October 27). The price at present is almost twice what cotton brought last season, which means that farmers of the Southwest will receive around \$357,000,000 compared with \$245,000,000 last season or a net increase of nearly \$112,000,000. With the federal cotton checks this will mean a difference of, roughly, \$180,000,000. General business throughout this section is showing the result of recently improved cotton prices and of the federal bonus money which is pouring to this section at the rate of several million dollars daily.

Tick Fever in Australia An article on cattle research in Queensland, in Nature (London) for October 14, says: "...Formerly tick fever in Australia was regarded as due solely to *Piroplasma bigeminum*, but following a visit to Onderstepoort, South Africa, Dr. Legg was able to identify three other organisms, *Theileria mutans*, *Anaplasma marginale* and a species of *Babesiella*. Of these, *A. marginale* causes quite a severe form of redwater and is probably a much more serious parasite than *P. bigeminum*. An explanation is therefore available of frequent past failures to immunise susceptible beasts by injecting blood taken from an animal which had recovered from the fever. The practice was satisfactory so far as *P. bigeminum* was concerned, but the unsuspected introduction of the virulent *A. marginale* often led to fatal results. As a vaccine against the latter, it may be necessary to use a weak strain of *A. centrale* from South Africa, since the adoption of the Queensland forms of *A. marginale* is scarcely possible because of their marked virulence...."

New Apple Varieties in England The Gardeners' Chronicle (London) for October 14 mentions the work of the Long Ashton (England) Research Station in producing new varieties of fruits. It says that "six varieties are deemed worth of being named and distributed....Of the new varieties one, Taunton Cross, a dessert apple, ready from September to October, is said to crop well, and to be resistant to scab. It is the offspring of Wealthy (but of better flavour), and an unknown male parent. One pear which is considered worthy of growing is Bristol Cross, obtained by pollinating Williams's Bon Chretien and Conference. This also has the merit of resisting scab--a fact of interest because whereas Conference is resistant to that disease, the female parent, Williams's Bon Chretien, is highly susceptible. Of five varieties of plum which are available for distribution, three are dessert varieties. They are Teme Cross, Avon Cross, and Severn Cross; the two former are said to be 'of good Gage flavour, very juicy and sweet' and the two latter have the useful quality of being self-fertile. The parentage of Avon Cross is Jefferson X Victoria. Wye Cross is a culinary variety, hanging late on the tree, of dark purple-blue colour, and is also self-fertile. Of Black currants two new varieties are promising. There are Mendip Cross, which is in season with Boskoop Giant, but yields at Long Ashton double the crop at the latter; it is a cross between Baldwin and Boskoop Giant. Another variety, Jots-wold Cross, comes into bearing with Baldwin but yields more liberally. Its parentage is Baldwin X Victoria...."

Section 3

Oct. 27--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.25; cows good \$3.00-4.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.50-6.10; vealers good and choice \$5.75-7.50; feeder and stocker. steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.75-5.00; Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.35-4.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.55-4.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.00-4.60; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.50-4.25; Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.00-7.10; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.00-6.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr.Wheat * Minneap. 88-1/8-91-1/8¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.*, K. C. 83-84 1/2¢; Chi. 86-87 1/2¢; St. Louis 89¢; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 89-90¢; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 72¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 82 3/4-84 3/4¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 63 1/4-66 1/4¢; No. 2 white corn, St.Louis 48-48 1/2¢ (Nom); No. 2 yellow, K. C. 43-44 1/2¢; St.Louis 47-48¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 44 1/2-45 1/2¢; St.Louis 46 1/2-47¢ (Nom); No. 2 white oats, St.Louis 38¢; No. 3 white, Minneap. 33 3/4-34 3/4¢; K.C. 36-37¢; Chi. 34 1/2-36¢; St.Louis 37 1/2¢ (Nom); Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 70-72¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.76-1.81.

Fruits and Veggies.: Me. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.65-1.75 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10-1.15 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N. Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.25-1.55 in the East with f.o.b. sales \$1.17-1.22 at Rochester. Wis. sacked stock \$1.15-1.20 carlot sales in Chi. N.Y. yellow onions brought 65-90¢ per 50-pound sack in eastern markets; 60-65¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 65-90¢ in consuming centers; 65¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Va. Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-1.85 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.10-1.25 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Tenn. Nancy Halls 90-95¢ per bushel hamper in Chi. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$20-30 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$20-22 f.o.b. Western N.Y. points. N.Y. No. 1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.00-1.25 and Wealthys \$1.12 1/2 per bushel basket in N.Y. City; f.o.b. Rhode Island Greenings; \$1.15 at western N.Y. points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 7 points to 9.45¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.17¢. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 9.64¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 9.61¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 24¢; 91 Score, 23¢; 90 Score, 21 1/4¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N. Y. were: Flats, 12-13 1/2¢; S. Daisies, 12 1/2-13 3/4¢; Y. Americas, 12 1/4-13 1/4¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26-32¢; Standards, 23-25¢; Firsts, 20-21¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

*Prises basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LI, No. 26

Section 1

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Section 2

F.D.A. Bill

An editorial in the Rural New Yorker for October 28 says: "...The new food and drug law should receive general support. Hair dyes, hair tonics and depilatories are especially in need of regulation, since some of them contain dangerous poisons that may injure the user's health before suspicion is aroused. Thallium acetate in depilatories, forms of lead and arsenic in hair and scalp preparations, and mercury in complexion bleaches are all dangerous, and yet are lawful now. At present mechanical appliances for the treatment of disease, even though worthless or harmful, may be sold, for the law does not apply to them. The new law will cover such things, as they are specifically included under the definition of drugs. A stricter regulation of cosmetics, drugs and remedial appliances will afford protection to the public without interfering with legitimate business, and any effort in this line is to be commended."

African Game

Game protection for the whole vast continent of Africa constitutes the agenda for an international conference which will open in London, October 31, says a London report to Science Service (October 17). All nations holding sovereignty over any land in Africa will be represented, including Abyssinia, Belgium, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, the Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and British colonial officials will also take part. Observers from the United States and the Dutch East Indies will be present, for while neither the United States nor Holland has holdings in Africa their own problems of wild life conservation give them an interest in the proceedings. The main object of the conference will be to formulate a revised international convention for the protection of Africa's wealth of wild animal and plant life. Action of this nature was urged two years ago at the International Congress for the Protection of Nature in Paris.

Genetics and
Evolution

The Gardeners' Chronicle (London) for October 14 prints a paper by Dr. C. C. Hurst, read at the Leicester meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, on "The Significance of Genetics in Evolution". He says that "different genera often have different modes of species evolution, some of which are slow in action while others are relatively rapid". After discussing in detail the evolution of species of the genus Rosa, which combines both the slow and the rapid modes of evolution, he concludes: "These two modes of species evolution in Rosa illustrate a relatively rapid process of speciation by hybridisation, with and without transmutations of whole sets of chromosomes. We have seen that the slowest evolution is by the mutations of single genes and the transmutations of sections of chromosomes, while the most rapid is by hybridisation and the transmutation of whole sets of chromosomes. In both kinds of evolution the important factor of sex comes into play and the final controller is natural selection which determines the survival of the new species in nature. The gene is the unit and basis of life, and progressive evolution can be traced from the bacteriophage of molecular size carrying a single gene up to the primate species, man carrying a complex of genes contained in forty-eight chromosomes which produces a conceptual mind. The exercise of this intellect in scientific research is rapidly bringing power and freedom to man. Experimental hybridisation and the bombardment of the genes with

X-rays have already created new varieties, species and genera of plants, and the time is at hand when natural selection can be largely replaced by human selection, and man himself will be able in a large measure to control evolution and, if he so will, determine his own destiny."

Reducing the Dairy Population "Commissioner Baldwin has appealed to the Washington authorities to use the proposed processing tax on butterfat to lower the surplus of dairy products at their source," says an editorial in the New York Times (October 27). "Whatever the merits of this device, there is one ready means of applying it in this particular case. For years New York State has been engaged in a campaign for the eradication of tuberculous cattle, in which the Federal Government has also taken a hand.... Whatever added emergency contribution the Federal authorities decide to make, Commissioner Baldwin will ask the State Legislature to double its appropriation for cattle testing next year. He estimates that with \$5,000,000 a year at his disposal he can manage to destroy all the remaining diseased cattle in the State in the course of two years. That is a worthy object in itself, but will it have the desired effect on production? If left to themselves, won't the farmers simply take the money they get for their diseased cows--\$33 from the State, \$9 from the Federal Government and \$11 or so for 'salvage'--and buy healthy cows to take their place?"

Farm Imports Decline Imports of agricultural products, exclusive of forest products, into the United States in the year ended June 30, 1933, amounted to \$611,688,000. This total was the lowest since 1907-08, and was 27 percent below the value of the imports in the preceding fiscal year. Decline in the value of the import trade was greater than the decline in the volume. Yet the value of the agricultural imports exceeded the value of the domestic agricultural exports by \$23,518,000. About one-half of the imports consisted of non-competitive commodities such as silk, rubber, coffee, tea, cacao beans, bananas, and sisal. Despite the decline in value and volume the agricultural imports made up more than 52 percent of the total imports. This was the highest percentage during the last five years. (Wall Street Journal October 28.)

"Building Down" Machines Harry G. Davis, Director of Research, National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, in Scientific American (November) says: "An example of 'building down' machines can be found in the case of the combined harvester-thresher. This machine was originally brought out for large wheat growers. It cut a swath of 20 feet more, and threshed the grain in one operation. While it was most efficient on large farms, it was too big and costly for the smaller farms. New models, smaller in size and lower in price, appeared, and the combine began to spread into the diversified farming areas. Just recently, the daily newspapers have printed stories about a demonstration of a 'baby' combine on an Indiana farm. This machine weighs only 2400 pounds, sells for less than \$500 and with it, if we believe the press stories, a farmer can cut and thresh 20 or more acres of standing grain a day. It is designed, its manufacturers say, for use on Corn Belt farms where the acreage of small grain is comparatively small but where low costs are just as imperative as on the larger acreages of the Wheat Belt."

Section 3 Market Quotations

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Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 86-7/8-89-7/8¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.*, K.C. 85-87 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Chi. 90 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St.Louis 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 93-93 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 71¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 82-84¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 59 $\frac{3}{4}$ -62 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 43-44 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St.Louis 46-46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 44-45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; K. C. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ -37¢; Chi. 36-37¢; St. Louis 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 70-72¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.73-1.78.

Fruits and Veggies.: Mo. sacked Green Mountain potatoes brought \$1.55-1.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.35-1.50 in the East; \$1.15-1.21 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked Round Whites \$1.10-1.20 carlot sales in Chi. N.Y. yellow onions 70-85¢ per 50-pound sack in East; 60¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 65-85¢ in consuming centers; 60-65¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$25-30 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$21 f.o.b. Rochester. East Shore Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes brought \$1.25-1.75 per stave barrel in city markets, top of \$2.40 in Chi.; \$1 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tenn. Nancy Halls 85¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. Rhode Island Greening apples, No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, \$1.25-1.50 per bushel basket in N.Y. City; cold storage stock \$1.10-1.15 f.o.b. Rochester.

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*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LI, No. 27

Section 1

November 1, 1933

MIDWEST CONFERENCE

Governors of five mid-Western States and representatives of four others last night signed a report to President Roosevelt urging an NRA code for agriculture, fixed minimum prices for basic farm products and inflation of the currency, says an Associated Press report from Des Moines. Governor Langer of North Dakota also submitted a minority report urging an embargo to force farm prices up, but concurred in the demands of the majority as well. Until reciprocity agreements satisfactory to agriculture have been obtained, the Governors urged that President Roosevelt do everything in his power to keep out foreign grains, oils, fats and other competing farm products.

The Associated Press also reports that discontinuance of the Farmers Holiday Association agricultural strike in Wisconsin was announced yesterday as the first definite result of the governors' conference here.

SOIL EROSION SERVICE

Following out wishes of President Roosevelt in furthering a campaign against soil erosion, Secretary Ickes yesterday announced the organization of a bureau to be known as the Soil Erosion Service, which was granted \$5,000,000 from public works funds. Ickes appointed H. H. Bennett, director of the new bureau, and W. C. Lowdermilk, vice director. Their work will be to carry out a number of strategically located areas as a coordinated demonstrational program which will employ all practical control measures in accordance with the adaptability of the land. (Press.)

PULLET EQUALS EGG RECORD

"Dauntless Derreen," white leghorn pullet, equaled the world's record in egg laying yesterday by depositing her three hundred and fifty-seventh egg in 365 days, says an Associated Press report from Agassiz, B.C. The achievement placed her on a par with No Drone 5-H, owned by W. Whiting of Port Kells, B. C. The eggs which brought fame to the year-and-one-half-old fowl scaled $26\frac{1}{2}$ ounces to the dozen, maintaining her record of consistently laying larger than average eggs.

PRINCE R.R. PLAN

Advocates of the Prince plan for operation of the Nation's railroads contend it would save millions of dollars annually through terminating the battle for freight among the carriers, says a Washington report to the Associated Press. Another assertion is that it would permit huge economies through consolidated operation of terminals in large railway centers. The plan proposes grouping the railroads into seven systems and the elimination of duplicating facilities. Its sponsors estimate upward of \$750,000,000 would be saved annually on the basis of 1932 traffic.

Section 2

F.D.A. Bill

An editorial in the Rural New Yorker for October 28 says: "...The new food and drug law should receive general support. Hair dyes, hair tonics and depilatories are especially in need of regulation, since some of them contain dangerous poisons that may injure the user's health before suspicion is aroused. Thallium acetate in depilatories, forms of lead and arsenic in hair and scalp preparations, and mercury in complexion bleaches are all dangerous, and yet are lawful now. At present mechanical appliances for the treatment of disease, even though worthless or harmful, may be sold, for the law does not apply to them. The new law will cover such things, as they are specifically included under the definition of drugs. A stricter regulation of cosmetics, drugs and remedial appliances will afford protection to the public without interfering with legitimate business, and any effort in this line is to be commended."

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X-rays have already created new varieties, species and genera of plants, and the time is at hand when natural selection can be largely replaced by human selection, and man himself will be able in a large measure to control evolution and, if he so will, determine his own destiny."

Reducing the Dairy Population "Commissioner Baldwin has appealed to the Washington authorities to use the proposed processing tax on butterfat to lower the surplus of dairy products at their source," says an editorial in the New York Times (October 27). "Whatever the merits of this device, there is one ready means of applying it in this particular case. For years New York State has been engaged in a campaign for the eradication of tuberculous cattle, in which the Federal Government has also taken a hand.... Whatever added emergency contribution the Federal authorities decide to make, Commissioner Baldwin will ask the State Legislature to double its appropriation for cattle testing next year. He estimates that with \$5,000,000 a year at his disposal he can manage to destroy all the remaining diseased cattle in the State in the course of two years. That is a worthy object in itself, but will it have the desired effect on production? If left to themselves, won't the farmers simply take the money they get for their diseased cows--\$33 from the State, \$9 from the Federal Government and \$11 or so for 'salvage'--and buy healthy cows to take their place?"

Farm Imports Decline Imports of agricultural products, exclusive of forest products, into the United States in the year ended June 30, 1933, amounted to \$611,688,000. This total was the lowest since 1907-08, and was 27 percent below the value of the imports in the preceding fiscal year. Decline in the value of the import trade was greater than the decline in the volume. Yet the value of the agricultural imports exceeded the value of the domestic agricultural exports by \$23,518,000. About one-half of the imports consisted of non-competitive commodities such as silk, rubber, coffee, tea, cacao beans, bananas, and sisal. Despite the decline in value and volume the agricultural imports made up more than 52 percent of the total imports. This was the highest percentage during the last five years. (Wall Street Journal October 28.)

"Building Down" Machines Harry G. Davis, Director of Research, National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, in Scientific American (November) says: "An example of 'building down' machines can be found in the case of the combined harvester-thresher. This machine was originally brought out for large wheat growers. It cut a swath of 20 feet more, and threshed the grain in one operation. While it was most efficient on large farms, it was too big and costly for the smaller farms. New models, smaller in size and lower in price, appeared, and the combine began to spread into the diversified farming areas. Just recently, the daily newspapers have printed stories about a demonstration of a 'baby' combine on an Indiana farm. This machine weighs only 2400 pounds, sells for less than \$500 and with it, if we believe the press stories, a farmer can cut and thresh 20 or more acres of standing grain a day. It is designed, its manufacturers say, for use on Corn Belt farms where the acreage of small grain is comparatively small but where low costs are just as imperative as on the larger acreages of the Wheat Belt."

Section 3
Market Quotations

Oct. 30--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.25; cows good \$3.00-4.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.50-6.40; vealers good and choice \$5.50-7.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.75-5.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.10-4.30; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.20-4.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.75-4.30; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.25-4.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice 90 lbs down \$5.75-6.90; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.00-6.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 86-7/8-89-7/8¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.*, K.C. 85-87½¢; Chi. 90¼¢; St.Louis 91½¢; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 93-93½¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 71¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 82-84¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 59¾-62¾¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 43-44½¢; St.Louis 46-46½¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 44-45½¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 30½-31½¢; K. C. 35½-37¢; Chi. 36-37¢; St. Louis 36¼¢; Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 70-72¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.73-1.78.

Fruits and Veggies.: Mo. sacked Green Mountain potatoes brought \$1.55-1.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.35-1.50 in the East; \$1.15-1.21½ f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked Round Whites \$1.10-1.20 carlot sales in Chi. N.Y. yellow onions 70-85¢ per 50-pound sack in East; 60¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 65-85¢ in consuming centers; 60-65¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$25-30 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$21 f.o.b. Rochester. East Shore Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes brought \$1.25-1.75 per stave barrel in city markets, top of \$2.40 in Chi.; \$1 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tenn. Nancy Halls 85¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. Rhode Island Greening apples, No. 1, 2½ inch minimum, \$1.25-1.50 per bushel basket in N.Y. City; cold storage stock \$1.10-1.15 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 4 points to 9.31¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.96¢. December future contracts on the N. Y. Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 9.51¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 9.47¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 24¢; 91 Score, 23¢; 90 Score, 21¾¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: Flats, 12-13½¢; S. Daisies, 12¾-13½¢; Y. Americas, 12¾-13½¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27-34¢; Standards, 25-26¢; Firsts, 20-21¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LI, No. 27

Section 1

November 1, 1933

MIDWEST CONFERENCE

Governors of five mid-Western States and representatives of four others last night signed a report to President Roosevelt urging an NRA code for agriculture, fixed minimum prices for basic farm products and inflation of the currency, says an Associated Press report from Des Moines. Governor Langer of North Dakota also submitted a minority report urging an embargo to force farm prices up, but concurred in the demands of the majority as well. Until reciprocity agreements satisfactory to agriculture have been obtained, the Governors urged that President Roosevelt do everything in his power to keep out foreign grains, oils, fats and other competing farm products.

The Associated Press also reports that discontinuance of the Farmers Holiday Association agricultural strike in Wisconsin was announced yesterday as the first definite result of the governors' conference here.

SOIL EROSION SERVICE

Following out wishes of President Roosevelt in furthering a campaign against soil erosion, Secretary Ickes yesterday announced the organization of a bureau to be known as the Soil Erosion Service, which was granted \$5,000,000 from public works funds. Ickes appointed H. H. Bennett, director of the new bureau, and W. C. Lowdermilk, vice director. Their work will be to carry out a number of strategically located areas as a coordinated demonstrational program which will employ all practical control measures in accordance with the adaptability of the land. (Press.)

FULLET EQUALS EGG RECORD

"Dauntless Derreen," white leghorn pullet, equaled the world's record in egg laying yesterday by depositing her three hundred and fifty-seventh egg in 365 days, says an Associated Press report from Agassiz, B.C. The achievement placed her on a par with No Drone 5-H, owned by W. Whiting of Port Kells, B. C. The eggs which brought fame to the year-and-one-half-old fowl scaled $26\frac{1}{2}$ ounces to the dozen, maintaining her record of consistently laying larger than average eggs.

PRINCE R.R. PLAN

Advocates of the Prince plan for operation of the Nations railroads contend it would save millions of dollars annually through terminating the battle for freight among the carriers, says a Washington report to the Associated Press. Another assertion is that it would permit huge economies through consolidated operation of terminals in large railway centers. The plan proposes grouping the railroads into seven systems and the elimination of duplicating facilities. Its sponsors estimate upward of \$750,000,000 would be saved annually on the basis of 1932 traffic.

Section 2

Preserving Oranges in Paraffin Oranges which have been dipped in paraffin to retain their freshness are one of the most recent accomplishments in the food marketing field. This method of bringing the fresh fruit to the table makes it possible for us to receive oranges which have been tree-ripened to ruddy perfection. And, in addition to retaining their freshness, oranges so treated are preserved from deterioration and contamination. When the oranges reach their destination, the paraffin skins are peeled off and the tree-ripened fruit is ready for use. What is more the paraffin process is liable to lower the price of oranges in eastern markets. Report also has it that this same process may soon be tried on lemons, limes, grapefruit and cantaloupe. If the experiment proves successful, our menus will then be enriched by fruits which retain their full, fresh-picked flavor. (The Forecast, November)

World Cotton Consumption World consumption of American cotton declined from August to September but it continued to run above last year, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. The decrease from August was due entirely to a reduction of mill activity in the United States. World spinning of American cotton in September is estimated by the exchange service at 1,193,000 bales, compared with 1,262,000 in August and 1,168,000 in September last year. Total consumption in August and September, the first two months of the season, aggregated 2,455,000 bales compared with 2,235,000 last season. Domestic consumption declined from 572,000 bales in August to 487,000 in September, a decrease of 85,000 bales. Foreign consumption, however, increased 16,000 bales. (Wall Street Journal October 30.)

Amino Acids in Foods H. C. Sherman, of Columbia University, in a paper on "A Century of Progress in the Chemistry of Nutrition", at the American Chemical Society meeting, printed in the November Scientific Monthly, says in part: "....On the one hand it has been found that some amino acids are more or less interchangeable while some are individually quite indispensable, each having evidently its own unique function in nutrition. And on the other hand it has been found that several of the catalysts directly or indirectly essential to the energy metabolism, for instance, the glutathione which appears directly to catalyze the oxidation process, thyroxine and adrenaline which in some way expedite the process, insulin which facilitates some intermediate or preparatory reaction, and the typical hydrolytic enzymes which bring the organic foodstuffs into forms upon which these other catalysts can act--all these now appear to be derivatives of amino acids such as result from the digestion of food proteins. Such discoveries point the way to still further scientific advances and they have an enormous practical value in showing how the proteins (or protein mixtures) of different articles of food can supplement each other with most efficiency and economy both in human nutrition and in the feeding of farm animals...."

Extension Work "County courts will soon have to decide upon appropriations for the support of extension work," says an editorial in The Weekly Kansas City Star (October 25). "There will be exceptional need for local representatives, not only to carry out the usual extension programs, but to facilitate the operation of the agri-

cultural adjustment and the agricultural credit acts. Whether or not the county court or individual farmers are in hearty sympathy with the agricultural policies of the administration, there is every evidence of a greater and more intimate relation between the Federal Department of Agriculture and local farm communities than heretofore.. The success in completing the acreage reduction and allotment programs has been due largely to the well organized extension agencies scattered throughout the various States. They have even extended their influence to adjoining counties where the organization was not complete. It would seem to be a sound policy for all counties which expect to receive benefit from the Government to procure the services of a local agent who is in position to work harmoniously with State and Government officials...."

Land Banks Henry Morgenthau, Jr., who writes in Nation's Business and Farm Loans for November on "Shifting Billions in Farm Loans", says in part: "....The extent of the refinancing of farm mortgage debts by the land banks and commissioners will depend largely upon the attitude of the farmers' creditors toward renewal or extension of their loans. In the last half decade there have been an appalling number of foreclosures on farm properties. Perhaps the loans least desirable to the creditors or those with the smallest amount of farmer-equities in the security have been those to go under the hammer. If so, the remaining mortgages probably are considered by their owners as an unusually good form of investment, and the holders will not be inclined to dispose of them. There are some indications that this is the situation. The rate of interest which lenders will be able to collect, however, is likely to be affected by the rates charged by the federal land banks, as it has been in the past. These institutions have been the interest pace-makers in the farm mortgage field, thus fulfilling one of the principal functions for which they were established back in 1917. It does not require a long stretch of the memory to recall the high rates prevailing before that date-- frequently 8 to 12 percent and commissions for renewals. Still another factor which will determine the volume of money to be invested by individuals and by concerns other than the land banks will be the future trend of land values. If it is upward, greater confidence in land as security for loaned funds will increase, probably more rapidly than the improvement in land prices."

Ascorbic Acid "....Recently, British biochemists have made estimates in Foods of the ascorbic acid content--that is, the amount of vitamin C--in a considerable number of food materials, and have compared the results with those obtained by biologic assays," says an editorial in the Journal of the American Medical Association (October 21). "The outcome is of practical interest in showing anew that cow's milk is incomparably poorer in ascorbic acid than are the familiar current antiscorbutics. For example, whereas the ascorbic acid content of milk varies from 0.019 to the 0.125 mg. per gram, the citrus fruit juices approximate from 0.50 to 0.75 mg. This means that it may require from 1 to 2 ounces of fresh cow's milk to afford the antiscorbutic protection inherent in less than 2 cc (less than half a teaspoonful) of orange or lemon juice. Even at its best, therefore, a milk diet calls for supplementation with an effective antiscorbutic...."

Section 3
Market Quotations

Oct. 31--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.25; cows good \$3.00-4.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.50-6.40; vealers good and choice \$5.00-6.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.75-5.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.90-4.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.15-4.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.75-4.25; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.25-3.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$5.75-6.85; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.00-6.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*)Minneap. $85\frac{1}{4}$ - $88\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.* K.C. 84-85¢; Chi. 86-88¢ (Nom); St.Louis $88\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 91¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 70¢; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. $79\frac{3}{4}$ - $81\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 57-7/8-60-7/8¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $41\frac{1}{2}$ - $42\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis $44\frac{1}{2}$ -45¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $42\frac{1}{2}$ -43¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 29-7/8-30-7/8¢; K. C. $32\frac{1}{4}$ - $34\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi. 34- $34\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St.Louis 34- $34\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 69-71¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.75-1.80¢.

Fruits and Veggies.: Me. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.55-1.75 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.40-1.55 in the East; \$1.14-1.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked stock \$1.10-1.15 carlot sales in Chi.; N.Y. yellow onions brought 65-85¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; 60¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern yellows 60-85¢ in city markets. E.S.Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$1-1.75 per stave barrel in eastern cities; 90-\$1/E.S. points. Tenn. Nancy Halls 85¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$25-30 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$21 f.o.b. Western N.Y. points. N.Y. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples, \$1.25 per bushel basket in N.Y.City; cold storage stock \$1.15-1.20 f.o.b. Western N.Y.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets remained unchanged at 9.31¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.96¢. December future contracts on the N. Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 9.53¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 9.47¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 24¢; 91 Score, 23¢; 90 Score, $21\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: Flats, 12-13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; S. Daisies $12\frac{3}{4}$ -13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Y. Americas, $12\frac{3}{4}$ -13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27-34¢; Standards, 25-26 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Firsts, 20-21¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LI, No. 28

Section 1

November 2, 1933

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

Three Middle Western governors arrived in Washington late yesterday to ask for inflation and immediate price-fixing for farm products in a bold program aimed at bringing quick relief to farmers, says an Associated Press report. Governors Herring of Iowa, Berry of South Dakota, and Langer of North Dakota have arrived and will be joined today by Governors Olson of Minnesota and Schmedeman of Wisconsin. They intent to lay the program adopted this week at the Des Moines conference of governors before President Roosevelt and to follow this with visits to high Government farm officials to urge a speeding up of the farm relief program.

A Des Moines dispatch to the Associated Press reports that Milo Reno, strike leader, said continuance of the farm strike will depend upon President Roosevelt's disposition of agricultural demands to be presented at Washington today. He called the present status of the 11-day strike that of "inactive suspension," permitting dairy farmers to market their perishables. The order to withhold grains and livestock still is in force, he said. A Minneapolis report said the Minnesota Farmers Holiday Association voted to "tie everything up tight" by "peaceful picketing", starting immediately.

FOURTH LIBERTIES

More than \$800,000,000 in $4\frac{1}{4}$ percent Fourth Liberty Bonds have been tendered to the Treasury in exchange for the new issue of $4\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{4}$ percent bonds of 1943-1945, Dean Acheson, acting Secretary, announced yesterday. Mr. Acheson expressed gratification at the amount of the exchanges. He said that the books on the exchange would be left open for some time. The Treasury called \$1,875,000,000 for the Fourth Liberty Loan. (New York Times.)

GOVERNMENT AID TO FARMERS

While Governor Morgenthau of the Farm Credit Administration, announced yesterday that farmers are paying back Government loans faster than they are incurring new obligations, the Farm Administration is going ahead with plans for payments to farmers that will total many millions more. Some of this money will be in the form of loans, but a great deal more will be outright payments, especially to hog and corn farmers, for reductions in production. New loans will include 10 cents a pound on cotton and 50 cents a bushel on corn. Loans to sugar beet and cane producers also are in the making, and loans to wheat farmers are being discussed. Morgenthau said 41 percent of this year's crop production loans of \$53,843,000 were paid in advance of the time due. Farmers paid \$22,000,000 up to last Saturday on loans due October 31. (Washington Post.)

Section 2

Farmers and Retail Stores "An unexpected victor emerges from the long struggle over the NRA retail code. No school of merchandising, no group of retailers, no organization of consumers, not the Government itself but the American farmer turns up as the chief gainer under this instrument for establishing fair merchandising practices among 1,000,000 American retailers", says an editorial in The Christian Science Monitor (October 25). "For the most striking feature of the agreement is the exemption of small storekeepers in small towns, storekeepers whose increased costs would have been passed along in higher prices to their customers--mainly farmers.... It is not likely that most city stores or consumers will begrudge this concession to the rural sections. It is becoming clearer every day that perhaps the greatest danger to the recovery program, both economically and politically, is that the farm side of it will lag behind the industrial. Industry has long had an advantage over agriculture because it has been better organized for the control of production. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has been endeavoring to help the farmers overcome that difficulty. But naturally it has been slower in showing results than has the National Recovery Administration. The farmer has loyally supported the NRA purposes of establishing fairer competition and increasing labor's buying power. With the rest of the nation he will applaud the new retail code's ban on inaccurate advertising and misleading 'loss leader' sales. But he feels that all industry would benefit if his own purchasing power--the value of farm products in relation to manufactures--were improved...."

"Cooperative" Hunting and Fishing Trespass signs have recently come down on more than 5000 acres of good fishing and hunting territory in four counties of New Jersey under a farmer-sportsmen cooperative plan being promoted by New Jersey Fish and Game Commission. The plan, somewhat similar to that launched in Connecticut, requires that owners agree to open their land to hunting and fishing, after which the commission posts the tract with notices advising sportsmen that they are welcome if they will register with the owner, whose name and address appear on the poster. The commission creates a suitable inviolate wild life sanctuary around the buildings on the property in every case. The New Jersey Commission gives such acreages special attention in stocking, but is refraining from making public announcement of the locations of such open lands to prevent heavy concentrations of sportsmen. If this plan can be extended rapidly enough it will undoubtedly help to relieve New Jersey's posted land problem. (Hunter Trader Trapper, November.)

Corn and Hog Plan "The latest phase of the Government's continuously expanding farm plan is designed to aid producers of corn and hogs," says an editorial in the New York Times, (October 27).. "These commodities, as the Farm Administration points out, are of more importance in dollars and cents than the 'headline commodities,' wheat and cotton. In round numbers they have accounted in recent years for \$15 of every \$100 of gross income received by the American farmers, compared with \$4 for wheat and \$8 for cotton. But here, as elsewhere, the farmer is dissatisfied with prevailing prices and the Administration concerned by the lack of balance between supply and demand.... This program is strictly in

the tradition of the 'domestic allotment plan.' Its purpose is to correct what is regarded by the Administration as a disparity in farm income and to bring production down as closely as possible to the demands of the domestic market. Its method is to tax the urban resident for the benefit of his rural neighbor. Its cause is the loss of foreign markets, largely in consequence of high tariffs, 'quotas' and unstable currencies. During the marketing year of 1931-32 American exports of hog products were the smallest in a half century."

Legumes in Crop System "Under the new agricultural program of reducing the acreage devoted to such crops as wheat, corn and cotton, hogs and possibly also dairy products, the legumes will undoubtedly be more generally used for soil building purposes than they have been in the past", says an editorial in Wallaces' Farmer (October 28). "There is one feature about this acreage reduction to which little or no attention has so far been directed, and that is the great opportunity it offers the farmer to improve his soil and increase its crop producing capacity. Some one may say, 'But why build better soils so long as we can not find a market for what they can produce in their present condition?' At first thought, it may seem a bit strange to talk about soil improvement and acreage reduction in the same sentence. And yet, is it? One can grow a thousand bushels of corn at a lower cost per bushel on 12.5 acres than on 25; also it will cost less to harvest 50 tons of alfalfa on 10 than on 20 acres, and the important thing always has been and always will be the lowering of production costs. High yields per acre do not necessarily mean greater total production--certainly not, if we are to have controlled production. It merely means that we have to take more acres out of production as the yield per acre increases, and thus use fewer acres for growing a given amount of product in the future than we have in the past, and that will mean less labor for the farmer and less expense...."

Highway Planting Florists Exchange (October 28) says editorially: "This issue carries two announcement of special significance. One refers to a new quarantine--No. 70--on account of the Dutch elm disease; this order is interesting because of its simplicity and clearness--a real illustration of what a quarantine should be. The other tells of a new Federal policy providing, in all highway operations to be begun January 1 under the Public Works Administration program, for a definite amount of tree and shrub planting and subsequent care. Here is something that plant lovers, horticulturists and conservationists have long hoped for. Now that it is a reality let it be assured that the plants needed for the work shall be purchased from existing supplies now in the hands of American nurserymen."

Resins Synthetic resins, similar in some of their properties to the American bakelite but prepared at about half of the cost, have been obtained from peat and shale at the Leningrad Institute of Plastic Materials, says a report to Science Service (October 16). Tarry by-products in the manufacture of gas from peat and oil shale are chemically purified and condensed with aldehydes.

Section 3
Market Quotations

Nov. 1--Livestock at Che.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.25; cows good \$3.00-4.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.50-6.40; vealers good and choice \$5.00-6.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.75-5.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.90-4.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.20-4.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.75-4.30; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.25-3.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$5.75-6.75; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.00-6.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*, Minneap. $82\frac{1}{4}$ - $85\frac{1}{4}\phi$; No. 2 Hd.Wr.* K. C. 78-81 ϕ ; Chi. 82-86 ϕ (Nom); St.Louis 84 ϕ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 86-86 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 67 ϕ ; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. $77\frac{1}{2}$ - $79\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No. 2 rye, Minneap. $55\frac{1}{2}$ - $58\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. $38\frac{1}{2}$ - $39\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St.Louis 41-42 ϕ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 40-41 ϕ ; No.3 white oats, Minneap. 29-30 ϕ ; K.C. $31\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Chi. 32-33 ϕ ; St.Louis 33-33 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ (Nom); Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 68-70 ϕ ; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $1.72\frac{1}{2}$ - $1.77\frac{1}{2}$.

Fruits and Veggies.: Me. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-1.80 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.25-1.50 in the East; \$1.15-1.18 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. stock no sales reported; f.o.b. 90 ϕ at Waupaca. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$25-28 bulk per ton in terminal markets \$18-20 f.o.b. Rochester. N.Y. yellow onions brought 65-85 ϕ per 50-pound sack in city markets; 10-lb. sacks 15 ϕ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 75 ϕ -85 ϕ in consuming centers; 60-65 ϕ f.o.b. West Michigan points. E. S. Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.90 per stave barrel in city markets; 90 ϕ -\$1 f.o.b. E.S. points. Tenn. Nancy Halls 90 ϕ -\$1 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. McIntosh apples, No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, \$1.25 per bushel basket and Wealthys \$1-1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ in N.Y.City; Baldwins 85 ϕ f.o.b. Western N.Y. points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 3 points to 9.34 ϕ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.92 ϕ . December future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 9.55 ϕ , and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 9.48 ϕ .

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 24 ϕ ; 91 Score, 23 ϕ ; 90 Score, $21\frac{3}{4}\phi$. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: Flats, $12-13\frac{1}{2}\phi$; S. Daisies, $12\frac{3}{4}$ - $13\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Y. Americas, $12\frac{3}{4}$ - $13\frac{1}{2}\phi$. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27-34 ϕ ; Standards, 25-26 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Firsts, 20-21 ϕ . (Prepared by B. A. E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LI, No. 29

Section 1

November 3, 1933

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

President Roosevelt yesterday personally took charge of the crisis developing in the Corn Belt by setting five Middle Western governors--Langer of North Dakota, Olson of Minnesota, Berry of South Dakota, Herring of Iowa and Schmedeman of Wisconsin -- to work formulating a plan to raise farm prices. For two hours the five governors were closeted with President Roosevelt, who invited to the conference Secretary Wallace, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., George W. Peck, and Harry L. Hopkins. Stephen T. Early in a statement said: "A tentative plan was worked out. Further conferences will be held tomorrow at 9 a. m. It is hoped a final plan then will be agreed upon. This plan when completed will be presented to the President for his approval." (Washington Post.)

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

Federal payrolls in Washington increased by 2,025 persons during September and reached a two-year record of 69,740, the Civil Service Commission reported yesterday. The new work approached the level of 69,894 reported November 1, 1931. Additions in September totaled 4,454 but the total was decreased by 2,294 separations, many for age. Largest gains were shown by the Department of Agriculture with 2,022 additions and 922 separations. (Press.)

COMMODITY PRICES

The decline in commodity prices which had been in progress for two weeks was halted during the week ending October 28, Commissioner of Labor Statistics Lubin announced yesterday. The index number of the general commodity level rose by more than seven-tenths of 1 percent over the previous week. "Pronounced advances in the wholesale prices of farm products and manufactured foods were mainly responsible for the rise in the general level of wholesale prices for the week," Mr. Lubin stated. "Unusual increases in the price of all grains, amounting to more than 20 percent during the week, forced the level of the farm products group up by $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent. (New York Times.)

PWA GRANT TO RAILROADS

A fund of \$135,000,000 was set aside yesterday by the Public Works Administration for financing purchases of railroad equipment under the administration's program to stimulate activity and reemployment in the heavy industries, says a Washington report to the New York Times. It is the first use of public works funds for this purpose. One allotment of \$51,000,000 is for the purchase of steel rails and fastenings by all roads wishing to take advantage of the temporary price recently arrived at by President Roosevelt and heads of four large steel companies. The other, amounting to \$84,000,000, is a loan to the Pennsylvania Railroad to complete electrification of its New York-Washington lines.

Section 2

"Town Wheat
Farmers"

"....Reports from the Southwest indicate that the 'town wheat farmers'--many of whom temporarily withdrew from the field during the past two disastrous years--are drifting back into production," says an editorial in the Country Gentleman (November). "This winter's wheat acreage, without doubt, will be considerably swollen by their plantings. Nowhere, perhaps not even in the Southwest, is it generally understood how extensively the growing of wheat has become a side line, a speculative venture, for the business and professional men of the agricultural towns. With the advent of all-machine farming in the great level areas of the winter-wheat belt, it has grown easy for any merchant or banker or lawyer--any town dweller who has accumulated some surplus funds--to buy or lease a section or two of land, purchase a tractor, a combine and other machinery and go into the business of wheat production. No tenant is necessary, nor even a farmstead, since there are no horses to be cared for over the winter. Just land and machinery, seed and temporary labor!...When commodity prices collapse, the town farmer can and often does store his machinery and let his land lie idle; but when the price of wheat climbs to 50 or 60 cents, or wherever his profit line happens to be, he is back in the gamble. His in-and-out acreage, with its capacity for adding to surpluses, is a constant threat on the horizon of the big wheat country. In the Southwest, as elsewhere, the feeling is growing that farming should be left to those who make the land their home, to people who have more than a speculative interest in the productivity of their acres, to folks whose roots are deep, abidingly, in the soil..."

"New Deal"

"The time has come to extend the 'New Deal' to the wild for Waterfowl waterfowl of America," Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson told members of the National Association of Audubon Societies at the annual meeting. Because of unsettled financial conditions, Dr. Pearson said, illegal shooting of birds and game animals had increased, "due to the unemployment and the natural urge of man to secure food." Coupled with the added impetus to hunting has been a lenient attitude on the part of magistrates and judges and curtailment of conservation budgets through economy demands of the legislatures. "Unless the best thought, foresight and honest convictions of conservationists and sportsmen are speedily and effectively translated into action," Dr. Pearson asserted, "there may yet be witnessed in this generation a cessation of the hunting of waterfowl as a sport. Those best acquainted with the past and present status of our wild ducks and geese cannot but be profoundly convinced that there has been a steady decline in the fortunes of these birds; so great that the present numbers are but a pitiful remnant of the vast congregations which in former days thronged our lakes, bays, sloughs and marshlands." (New York Times, November 1.)

Ecology and
Disease

In "The Ecological Un-Balance of Man" in The Sociological Review (London) for October, the author, Radhakamal Mukerjee, mentions disease as a symptom of disturbance of ecologic balance and rhythm. He says: "....That the spread and virulence of diseases, which are all important factors in reducing animal and human populations to a locally desirable equilibrium, illustrate a disturbance of long-established linkages is now coming to be recognized adequately. Modern researches in

epidemiology and bacteriology indicate that the spread of many epidemic diseases is incidental in the life history of pathogenic organisms whose lives touch plants, vegetables and humans in an unbroken cycle. In overstocked grass lands inhabited by grouse, in prairies densely crowded by small rodents or in packed human settlements, epidemics break out and sweep away large numbers of birds, animals or humans. Conversely, such epidemics die out if the density of their victims is too low. Man's deterioration of vitality, usually due to increase of population pressure, gives an opportunity to various pathogenous bacteria, which are introduced into his body by plant-bugs, fleas, gnats, lice, bedbugs and other insignificant creatures. Already plants and animals may under normal or diseased and abnormal conditions harbour the pathogenous parasites whose effects upon man represent often an instance of the broken balance of nature in which every part of the living world is implicated. The transfer of the parasites from plants and animals to the human hosts thus is symptomatic of a serious disturbance of the rhythm and balance of the entire life-community of the region, and such transfer often shows some of nature's subtlest linkages and adaptations...."

Entomologists "A unique and significant occurrence took place at the
Honored Annual Convention of the California Association of Nurserymen
 held in Oakland, September 18 and 20," says Florists Exchange
(October 28). "This was the collection of a fund to be used to purchase
two high-class folding pocket lenses to be presented to two notable scientists
of the State in recognition of their work in economic entomology. One of these
gentlemen is Harold Compere, who discovered the effective parasite of the
injurious citrophilus mealy bug, and the other is Harry S. Smith who, making
the most of the discovery, developed and perfected methods of propagating
the insect and establishing colonies in orchards and gardens. The handsome
lenses were inscribed on one side, 'For Service in Economic Entomology--C. A.
of N. 1933' and on the other, with the name of the recipient."

Education in In an article "How Eton Failed England" in The Countryman
Agriculture (England) for October-November-December, the author, Sir
 Richard Paget, develops the suggestion that the "battle of
British agriculture has been largely lost in the schoolrooms and playing
fields of Eton." He says: "....Applied science has given to man such powers
of altering his environment, his dietary and all the conditions of life under
which he has hitherto grown up that he surely needs a very different method
of education from that which has been customary during the last few centuries...
Every child--especially every town-bred child--should be brought up in a
garden; not merely a flower garden but a fruit and vegetable garden, where
the child will grow foodstuffs and sell them to the school, so as to have a
first-hand understanding of the economic importance of the soil and of the
necessity for eternal vigilance and foresight. Every child should have a
share in the care of animals--such as rabbits and poultry--and thus know
something also about his animal partners. In the same spirit he should be
educated in the shaping and joining of all the typical materials which
man handles...."

Section 3
Market Quotations.

Nov. 2--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.50-6.10; cows good \$3.00-4.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.25; vealers good and choice \$5.00-6.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.50-5.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.75-4.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.10-4.20; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.60-4.20; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.00-3.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 50 lbs down \$5.75-6.85; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.00-6.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 62-7/8-85-7/8¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.* K.C. 80 $\frac{1}{4}$ -81¢; Chi. 84¢; St.Louis 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 69¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.*, Minneap. 79-3/8-81-3/8¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 57-1/8-60-1/8¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ -40 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St.Louis 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ -42¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ -40 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 30-1/8-31-1/8¢; K.C. 32-33¢; Chi. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ -32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St.Louis 33-33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap 68-70¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.76-1.81.

Fruits and Vogs.: Mo. sacked green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-1.80 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.35-1.50 in the East; \$1.15-1.18 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked stock \$1.05-1.10 carlot sales in Chi. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$24-30 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$18-20 f.o.b. Rochester. N.Y. Red type \$30-35 in N.Y.City. N.Y. yellow onions 65-85¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; 60-65¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 65-85¢ in consuming centers; Va. E.S. Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1-1.70 per stave barrel in eastern cities; 85-90¢ f.o.b. E.S. points. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1-1.05 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ and McIntosh \$1.25 per bushel basket in N.Y. City. F.o.b. sales of Staymans \$1.20 at Cumberland-Shenandoah-Potomac District.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 2 points to 9.36¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.90¢. December future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 9.56¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 9.53¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 24¢; 91 Score 23¢; 90 Score, 21 $\frac{5}{8}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N.Y.were: Flats, 12-13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; S. Daisies, 12 $\frac{5}{8}$ -13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Y. Americas, 12 $\frac{5}{8}$ -13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27-32¢; Standards, 24-25¢; firsts, 21¢. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LI, No. 30

Section 1

November 4, 1933

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

Unable to satisfy Secretary Wallace and his advisers that their plan for raising farm prices was practicable, governors of five Middle-Western States last night decided to make a final appeal at 11 a.m. today to President Roosevelt to overrule the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, says the Washington Post. There was little hope, however, that their proposal would be accepted. The five governors spent the entire day in conference with Mr. Wallace and agricultural experts, seeking to perfect a scheme under which prowar parity prices would be fixed for wheat, corn, hogs, cattle and butterfat. Under their plan this would be carried out by placing all processors and handlers of such foods under licenses and requiring them to pay the specified price. Mr. Wallace, however, could not be persuaded that such a program could be enforced. He pointed out as an obstacle the large surpluses existing in some of these farm commodities.

FORESTRY POLICY

At the direction of President Roosevelt, the national forest policy which the first President of the same name instituted is being expanded to cover not only the Government's timber lands but also the 400,000,000 acres of privately owned forest lands. The President was personally responsible for a section of the lumber and timber products code which is considered by conservationists as the charter for their efforts. The private lumber and products industries such as naval stores and pulp and paper, commit themselves "in cooperation with public and other agencies, to carry out such practicable measures as may be necessary for the declared purposes of this code in respect of conservation and sustained production of forest resources." (Associated Press.)

GRAIN CODE

A new draft of the Grain Exchange code, containing several important changes as compared with that previously submitted to the Washington authorities was adopted unanimously yesterday by the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade, says a Chicago report to the New York Times. The personnel of the business conduct committee under the new code must be truly representative of the various interests of the exchange, such as the cash and speculative branches. No more than two of the members of the committee shall represent the same class of trade interests.

PUBLIC WORKS ALLOTMENTS

The Public Works Administration allocated \$17,578,855 yesterday to Federal and non-Federal projects, including several in New York and New Jersey. The largest allotment by the Ickes organization was \$7,500,000 to the North Platte (Nebr.) Public Power and Irrigation District for a diversion dam and storage reservoir. A grant of \$4,000,000 to begin construction of the Verde irrigation and power project in Arizona was the second largest allocation. The project will eventually cost \$18,912,000. (New York Times.)

Section 2

Subsistence Warren Bishop, writing on "Putting City Workers Back on Homesteads the Farm" in Nation's Business for November, discusses the "subsistence homestead" farm to be carried on in West Virginia under the NRA. He says: "....Another type of experiment that seems to fit still more closely into the purpose of the law is the moving of workers from industrial cities into the nearby country where they can devote spare time to raising food while retaining jobs in city factories. The case of Dayton, Ohio, is in point and the Homestead Administration may make one of its early tests there. Dayton is a city of 200,000 with widely diversified industries, both large and small. Already there has been a movement out from the city into the nearby country. With this nucleus it is proposed that a local lending corporation be set up to be financed from the \$25,000,000 fund....Another Ohio city where a successful experiment might be made is Youngstown. That city, somewhat smaller than Dayton, is long and narrow, built along a river. It is a city largely of heavy industries in which mechanization is constantly increasing. The NRA seems to contemplate that, as the need for man power lessens, the number of work hours shall lessen; that the largest possible number of men shall be employed. We may get fewer hours without a lessening of weekly pay or we may get reduced incomes. In the latter case the advantage of subsistence homesteads is obvious. Reduced food bills help to take the place of cash missing from the pay envelope. In cases where there is no loss of income, the problem is one of a better use of the extra time. The men who are most sincerely interested in the subsistence homestead plans are inclined to stress the social rather than the economic factor, to look upon them as leading to a 'new day of living' for America, or at least for that part of America which works in factories and lives in crowded districts...."

Control John Dreier and Kendall Foss, authors of "Milk--The Problem of Milk. on Your Doorstep," in the New Outlook, for October, say in part: "....Milk cannot be divorced from the general economic situation of the country, and fundamentally, in restoring the dairyman to a degree of well-being commensurate with the time and skill he invests in the restoration of general buying power. A smoothly functioning economic order demands this that it may maintain a broad and steady distribution of wealth and insure an even flow of purchasing power through all the arteries of its system; a sound social order demands it as a safeguard to the standard of living of the primary producers, the fundamental support of any civilization. Experience has clearly shown that united action is necessary. Shall it be the Federal Government's interference which eventually brings peace to the bristling farm lands of the Northwest, or shall it be by another approach that the question is solved? Two clearly marked points of view emerge from the mass of controversial argument on the subject; the political and the economic. On the one hand stand those who believe cooperation has about reached its limit. They look rather to political means to reorganize the system so as to secure a greater share of the market price of his produce to the farmer. They turn to the Federal Government as the only practical way of enforcing a general control of production, a real supervision of distribution, and the establishment of fair prices for their products. On the other hand there are the protagonists of the cooperative movement, who main-

tain that only through voluntary organization among the farmers for the purpose of establishing direct routes to the consumer can the uneconomic concentration of profits in the hands of the larger capitalists be avoided. They concede that this method is slower, but hold it to be sounder in the long run. They feel that cooperation is better fitted than is bureaucracy to take the place of the type of individualism which is fast disappearing. In the opinion of this group, the dairy world has made a relatively good start in the cooperative way of solving the problem which is common to most branches of our national life. If encouraged, it might be able to point a useful road."

Tests for Keeping Fruit The Farmer's Weekly (South Africa) for October 4 contains a short article on experiments on the keeping quality of fruit by Dr. I. de V. Malherbe, of the Department of Agricultural Chemistry at the Stellenbosch-Elsenburg College of Agriculture. It says: "....This research was directed towards finding whether the degree of acidity of the fruit would give a clue as to the stage of ripeness when fruit should be picked to ensure maximum carrying qualities. The research gave very promising results in this direction. The degree of acidity in fruit alters as it matures, until the stage of maturity is reached when the acidness becomes less and less as ripeness progresses. If starchy fruits are picked at the right degree of acidity they will continue to ripen in a normal manner, although the process can be delayed according to the conditions of storage employed. The correct amount of acidity at which to pick, known as the index figure, differs according to the nature or variety of fruit and other circumstances. The whole question is still under investigation and further light will, no doubt, be thrown on a process which promises a very valuable aid to orchardists when the technique of the method is more developed....Another method, which is complementary, although it may be used independently of the acid test, is giving promising results. The new method depends on measuring the electrical resistance or degree of conductivity of the fruit. Dr. Malherbe says the results so far obtained indicate very definitely that the electrical resistance in starchy fruit changes in conformity with the index figure--that is, the resistance varies with the degree of acidity. This resistance therefore seems to be another reliable test for the correct time of picking fruit and its keeping quality...."

Changing Farm Equipment H. Cecil Pawson, Lecturer in Agriculture, Armstrong College (England), in an article on "Farm Buildings" in the Scottish Farmer (October 21) says: "....That excellent publication, The Farm Economist, July, 1933, published by the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Oxford, contains a short article by Mr. A. Bridges on "Permanent Equipment and Modern Farming." This article reminds us that in many parts of the country practices of stock management are changing. "To-day progressive farmers are thinking in terms of stock units organised to occupy the time of one or two men full time. This means some 60 cows or 40 breeding sows or 1000 head or more of laying birds. Farmers we are told who have not buildings for larger stock numbers desired are showing a preference for portable wooden buildings as being cheaper, and partly, too, because of a relatively greater freedom given to the system of farming."

Decentralisation it is claimed means less expense in feeding and in dealing with manure. Reduction of loss in the fertiliser value of dung and healthier stock with less risk of disease are other advantages claimed. The writer goes on to state, however, that "the use of portable equipment raises also the problem of farm management. In general the compromise of part indoor and part outdoor over the year holds good for cattle and pigs. True some dairy herds in the south are out of doors all the year round, but differences in climatic and soil conditions cannot be ignored. Outdoor pig breeding and indoor pig fattening, especially in winter, are preferred. Nevertheless the policy of decentralisation of stock and the use of this portable housing is being pursued...."

Treatment of Narcissus The Gardeners' Chronicle (London) for October 21 contains an article on "Treatment of Narcissus Bulbs with Hot Water." Nematodes Mentioning the standard 3-hour hot-water treatment at 110° to 112° F., it says that "large-scale treatments of bulbs at 110° F. for the full three hours have not always destroyed all the nematodes in infested bulbs. Ramsbottom stated in a lecture before the Royal Horticultural Society, in April, 1920, that some live nematodes were found in bulbs given a two-hour treatment in 110° F. Dr. Freeman Weiss of the United States Department of Agriculture has discovered that when hot water (110° F.) alone is used, active forms of the bulb nematodes escaping into the water might survive ~~therefor~~ the full period of the treatment, even when such was extended to four hours, and suggested the addition of formalin (one to two percent.) to the hot water. We have found that while long periods are required to destroy nematodes in pure water at 110° F., when formalin is added only ten minutes will effect their destruction...."

Salmonella The British Food Journal for October says editorially: Infection "During last year 55 reports of food poisoning were received in Food by the Ministry of Health....By far the largest number corresponded more or less closely to the type known as a Salmonella infection, that is to say, an infection due to the presence of micro-organisms of a particular kind in the food. The type of illness usually associated with the consumption of canned food was 'conspicuous by its rarity as contrasted with the frequency with which it occurred in earlier years.' Of the Salmonella infections eight were traced to eggs which had been insufficiently cooked....These eight outbreaks involved no fewer than twenty persons, of whom three died. In each outbreak cultures of the causative bacillus were obtained from one or more of the sufferers, and, in addition, the same bacterial species was isolated from one or more eggs obtained from the same flock of ducks as the incriminated egg itself. In six of the eight outbreaks the eggs suspected or proved to contain the bacillus were from ducks. In one case a hen's egg of Polish origin was almost certainly the cause. The view is expressed by the Ministry of Health that the existence of Salmonella infection in flocks of ducks supplying eggs for human consumption is a matter of importance to the public health....Until this difficult matter has been cleared up the public would be well advised to cook eggs thoroughly, so that any such organisms will be destroyed by heat. This applies especially to ducks' eggs."

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Vol. LI, No. 31

Section 1

November 6, 1933

PRODUCTION CREDIT AGENCIES "Before the seasonal need for production credit develops next spring there will be many hundreds of new organizations formed throughout the rural districts of the United States to assist in the financing of agricultural production," says Governor Morgenthau of the Farm Credit Administration in a copyright NANA article in the Baltimore Sun. "These new organizations will be known as production credit associations. They will inject new life into many rural communities, making it possible for farmers to produce more economically and at the same time put cash into circulation. This is true particularly in areas which are not now served by banks or where the banks are not making agricultural loans...."

FARM STRIKES One man was killed, three were injured and thousands of dollars worth of produce was destroyed as embattled farmers last night attempted to stem the flow of foodstuffs into marketing centers of the farm strike area, says a Des Moines report to the Associated Press. A speeding automobile crashed into a blockaded farm truck near Dakota City, Nebr., and catapulted the machine into a group of picketers who were dumping its contents. Violence was reported from a half dozen other fronts as the hour for starting marketing caravans arrived. Officials believed it would be necessary to call out troops in some section. Picketers barricaded the Chicago and Northwestern railroad tracks at Lawton, Iowa, and turned loose eight carloads of cattle after the train was forced to a halt.

JOHNSON AND WALLACE TO SPEAK IN WEST The administration will carry the case for its recovery program to the farmers and others in the West who are protesting against the NRA, says a Washington report to the New York Times. General Johnson, the National Recovery Administrator, had already planned to carry his cause to the people, and it was decided also to have Secretary of Agriculture Wallace visit those sections and explain what has been done and what is expected to result from the administration's farm policies after a thorough test.

U.S. GRAIN FOR LIQUOR Governors of five Western States, who have been in Washington attempting to work out an agricultural price program, yesterday declared they will demand the distillers use American grown grain in the manufacture of liquor. Gov. Floyd B. Olson, of Minnesota, speaking for the five, said: "Now that repeal of the eighteenth amendment seems inevitable, farmers of the country have a right to insist that distillers use home-grown grain in the manufacture of spiritous beverages." (Washington Post.)

Canadian R. R. Rates Plans of the Canadian railroads to meet western United States rail line rate reduction by cut of 2.6 cents a bushel in winter grain rates from Georgian Bay to Atlantic ports, likely will have no important effect on the export movement and export price of grain, says a Montreal report to the Wall Street Journal (November 3). Grain movement from Winnipeg to Georgian Bay ports may increase slightly. The Canadian lines also will reduce passenger tariffs wherever existing fare levels are higher than those now in force on lines in U. S. competing with Canadian railways. Meeting of Canadian passenger associations will be held in near future to arrange for reduction in transcontinental fares in Canada to meet fare reductions on connecting U. S. lines.

Heating Soil To Control Plant Pests "Cooking the Soil for Baby Plants" by Frank C. Doig, in Electricity on the Farm for November, describes the control of plant insects, and diseases by heating the soil. The author says: "....The men responsible for this pioneer work are C. F. Doucette, entomologist in charge of the Department of Agriculture laboratory near Sumner, Wash., Charles W. Wildebour, originator and developer of this method of soil sterilization and Glen Cushing, both of whom are agricultural engineers for the Puget Sound Power & Light Company, working under the supervision of J. C. Scott, chief agricultural engineer for this company. The device perfected by these experimenters heats the soil by forcing an electric current through it. Metal plates are placed in the soil so that equal amounts of current can go from plate to plate through the soil or sand to be sterilized. With an even moisture content in all parts of the soil, an even temperature can be maintained easily, which is declared to be exceedingly difficult with any other method of soil sterilization as yet devised. Current at the usual voltage of 220 as used on the farm and in electric cooking is used to operate the sterilizers. Damp soil reaches a temperature of 180 degrees F. in 5 minutes to 2½ hours, depending on the construction of the apparatus, according to experiments conducted at the Sumner station. Quicker results are obtained with wetter soil...."

Surplus Milk and Butter Timely warning is given the farmers in the latest bulletin issued over the signature of the secretary-manager of the American Association Creamery Butter Manufacturers, in which it is noted that "there are many indications that recent increases in the cost of retail milk to consumers have brought about an additional decrease in demand, estimated at over 10 percent," and that in specified places, as in New York State, for instance, surpluses of milk "are being churned into great quantities of butter."....The making of increased quantities of butter, of course, will not only have a tendency to defeat the purpose of the Government, which is to relieve the farmers, dairymen particularly, of surpluses of milk and butter, and at the same time provide those in need with these highly valuable items of food which they are unable to purchase because of lacking necessary funds. But this is merely incidental in the way of leading to defeat the general purpose of the Federal Government, through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the National Recovery Administration, which primarily, is greatly to relieve the farmers and the country in general from the blight of depression. "It is a big job that our

Government has undertaken and it calls for people to be patient," says the American Association Creamery Butter Manufacturers, whose secretary-manager says: "Certainly much constructive work has already been done. If the recovery program is defeated the blame for such defeat will rest largely with those who expect too much and too soon. Their demands are outstripping the consumers' ability to pay." (Editorial, Florida Times-Union, November 1,)

Enforce Federal Seed Law "....The Federal Courts have closed two cases brought against seed firms for selling misrepresented merchandise in interstate commerce last January and February respectively", says an editorial in Florists Exchange (October 28). "Probably the actual punishment imposed, through the ordered destruction of seven bags of corn and two of Lespedeza seed, will not seriously discommode the violaters. Probably, too, the prosecution of the cases cost far more than the value of the goods. But that isn't the point. The Federal Seed Act says that certain things shall not be done. Two firms did, or attempted to do prohibited acts. They were caught, given fair trial, convicted and punished--and that goes on the record. That is how Federal laws and the Federal Government works and there is little need to fear that, in so far as it is humanly possible, the terms of the two Recovery Acts will not be similarly administered...."

U. S. Exports Increase United States exports in September, valued at \$160,089,996, were larger to all the so-called grand divisions except Oceania, and exceeded those of the preceding month to thirty-two of the forty principal foreign markets, according to the Department of Commerce. September imports, valued at \$146,651,848, declined, however, in the cases of all except two of the grand divisions and were smaller than during the preceding month in the case of twenty-three foreign countries exporting to the United States. Total September exports increased \$28,638,904 over those of August, according to the department, and were \$23,000,000 in excess of shipments during the corresponding month last year. Imports were valued at \$8,323,875 less than for August, but surpassed the value of those for September, 1932 by \$48,240,526. Among the more important foreign markets increasing their purchases from the United States during September were France, Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, The Netherlands, and Japan. (New York Times.)

Vocational Agricultural Education The increased earnings of some 1,300 farm operators in Virginia, as a result of vocational education in agriculture, are estimated at \$400,000 a year by Dr. Walter S. Newman, State Supervisor of Agricultural Education, says an office of Education release (November 4). Dr. Newman bases his estimate upon a comparative study of the earnings of farmers in 87 communities who had received vocational training and those of farmers who had not received such training. Commenting on the findings, Dr. George F. Zoek, Commissioner of Education, says: "The study shows that the average annual earnings of a vocationally trained farmer exceed those of an untrained farmer by \$311. According to census returns, there were 36,000 farm operators in Virginia in 1930, many of whom profited in some measure at last by vocational training in agriculture. This figure does not include farm workers other than operators...."

Section 3
Market Quotations

Nov. 3--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.50-6.10; cows good \$3.00-4.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.25; Vealers good and choice \$5.00-6.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.50-5.00; Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$3.85-4.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.15-4.30; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.65-4.25; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.00-3.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.00-7.00; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.00-6.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 85-3/8-88-3/8¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.*, K.C. 83-85½¢; Chi. 86½¢ (Nom); St.Louis 88¢; No. 1 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 90¢; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 89½-90¢; No. 1 W. Wh.Portland 70½¢; No. 2 Am. Dur.*, Minneap. 80½-82½¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 58-7/8-61-7/8¢; No. 2 white corn, St.Louis 45¢; No. 2 yellow, K. C. 40¾-41¾¢; St.Louis 43¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 41-41½¢; St. Louis 41½-42½¢; No. 2 white oats, St.Louis 35½¢; No. 3 white, Minneap. 31-5/8-32-5/8¢; K. C. 33¾¢; Chi. 33-33¾¢; St.Louis 35¢; Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 68-70¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.77½-1.82½.

Fruits and Veggies.: Mo.sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-1.80 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.35-1.45 in the East; \$1.15-1.18 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked stock \$1.10 carlot sales in Chi. N.Y. Yellow onions 65-90¢ per 50-pound sack in eastern cities; Midwestern stock 60-90¢ in consuming centers; 60-65¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$23-28 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$18-19 f.o.b. Rochester. E. S. Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes ranged \$1.00-1.75 per stave barrel in city markets; 85-90¢ f.o.b. E.S. points. Tenn. Nancy Halls. 90¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in Chi. N.Y. No. 1, 2½ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-1.37½; McIntosh \$1.25 and Wealthys \$1-1.12½ per bushel basket in N.Y. City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 6 points to 9.42¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.05¢. December future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 9.62¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 9.57¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 24¢; 91 Score 23¢; 90 Score, 21½¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American Cheese at N.Y. were: Flats, 12-13½¢; S. Daisies, 12¼-13½¢; Y. Americas, 12¾-13½¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27-33¢; Standards, 25-25½¢; Firsts, 21½¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LI, No. 32

Section 1

November 7, 1933

MIDDLE WEST FARM RELIEF

The Midwest will take direct to Congress the farm relief program President Roosevelt rejected last week, Gov. Floyd B. Olson said, yesterday, according to a St. Paul report to the Associated Press. Asserting the five governors who carried their unsuccessful plea to the White House were undaunted and, along with farmers of the area, were firm in their demands, Olson said a conference would be held soon to prepare plans for Congressional presentation in January.

The Associated Press also reports that militant farm strikers' burning of a railway bridge and the shooting at a freight train ^{near Sioux City} brought an urgent appeal for National Guard troops last night. Only 19 head of cattle, from farms just outside the city limits, reached the market. Milo Reno, strike leader, urged his followers "to strike with all the power we possess." Mayor W. D. Hayes, of Sioux City, appealed for a "full regiment" of troupes.

NATION-WIDE MILK PROBE

A nation-wide Senatorial investigation of the "milk trust", rivaling in scope and importance the Federal Trade Commission's "power trust" probe, says the Washington bureau of the Baltimore Sun, will result from the findings to date in the Senate District Committee's investigation of the Washington and Baltimore milk-marketing situation, committee members predicted yesterday. Senator McCarren, who stressed the importance of milk production and distribution in the national economic picture, said a national investigation "undoubtedly" would follow the local inquiry.

DEPOSIT INSURANCE

The purchase of \$232,000,000 of preferred stock and capital notes has been authorized in the Government's campaign to strengthen the capital structure of the Nation's banks, and bring more of them into the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Chairman Jones, of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, said yesterday. It is planned to apply \$1,000,000,000 of RFC funds in this way. Applications for membership in the Deposit Insurance Corporation have been made by more than half the State banks not members of the Federal Reserve System. (New York Times.)

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

The growth of the Government establishment and its payroll under the dual accelerations of political turnover and emergency recovery programs has been disclosed by official figures which have just become available. These figures, showing the status of payrolls in all departments and emergency agencies as of October 1, indicate a separation from the Federal rolls of approximately 145,000 persons during the first seven months of the new Administration, and the appointment of about 148,000. (Baltimore Sun.)

Section 2

Business Conditions The seasonal increase in business usual during October failed to appear last month, the Commerce Department stated in its survey of current business. Industrial production continued to recede, although the decline was not as rapid as in August and September, the Department stated. Prices have risen, being more pronounced in retail than in wholesale quotations. However, the survey stated that real income is "considerably higher," than last year and also above the early months of the current year. Output of mines and factories during September dropped 8 percent, contrary to the normal advance in this period. The widest declines in industry were an 18 percent drop in iron and steel output, 13 percent in textiles, and 22 percent in lumber.

Erosion in the Southwest B. P. Fleming, Dean of Engineering, New Mexico State College, writing in Science (November 3) on "Erosion: A Real Menace in the Southwest," says in part; "...Expenditures for administration and gaging control, expenditures for fencing, re-seeding, arroyo control, wells and tanks, expenditures rather than revenues should and must be the expectation for years to come from an enlightened and really intelligent effort to remove the menace of erosion....Is it not the duty of the Federal rather than the State government to evolve a plan and bear the expense for the restoration of its public domain and to remove the menace of accelerated erosion which its public lands policy has brought about and which now threatens private and public developments in the Southwest? When erosion is brought under control, it will be time enough to consider revenues and the finer points of State versus Federal supervision of what then will be land worth arguing about. The Forest Service has proven its capacity for organizing a system and a force for controlling conditions that affect erosion in the national forests and on the range lands included in their boundaries.. Expand their duties, give them authority and funds to make a start at least in controlling erosion on the public lands which form the watersheds of our principal rivers. Every year wasted in fruitless discussion of State versus Federal control sees more silt deposited in our reservoirs, higher river beds, more land seeped, more surface soil washed off the ranges, more progress made toward that not distant time when American civilization in the Southwest, must give way before the relentless forces released when nature's balance was disturbed on the watersheds of this region. If nothing is done to restore the conditions on the ranges which existed 60 to 70 years ago, one can see an unending, expensive and almost hopeless struggle to prevent the obliteration of farming communities such as those along the Rio Grande...."

Rural Government The American Journal of Sociology for November contains an article on "Approaches to the Study of Rural Government" by Lane W. Lancaster, of the University of Nebraska. An abstract of the article says: "The study of rural local government has traditionally been from the legalistic point of view. Since the government of county, township, and village exists primarily for farmers, a better approach would seem to be to examine the economic status and the psychological equipment of the rural population. The problem of rural government will grow in importance since it will involve fitting rural society into a pattern created by urban and industrial forces. Rural government is at present

badly adjusted to its tasks. The general property tax has broken down, population is declining while costs remain stationary, tax delinquency is a permanent problem, and a policy for the wise use of land is yet to be formulated. Probable developments in the future are (1) increasing State control of local functions; (2) the adoption of scientific administration; (3) the widening of the areas of administration in rural sections. Rural attitudes at present do not favor the suggested changes in the direction of permanence, professionalism, and hierarchical organization of government services or the adoption of the generally accepted standards of sound administration. An examination of such factors would seem to be more promising than the traditional lines of attack."

Lead in Food In an article "How Much Poison Can We Eat?" T. Swann Harding in Scientific American (November) says in one paragraph: "The presence of lead is an even worse menace (than arsenic). Until very recently the quantity of lead has been very hard to determine, the method being slow and tedious. It would have required troops of new Government chemists to do the work, and at a time when taxpayers angrily resent increased taxation. Just recently a method has been developed for the rapid and accurate determination of lead, and its use will enable the Government to give better consumer protection for the same money."

Prevention of Silicosis Thousands of lives will be saved and mining costs will be greatly reduced by the development of a means of preventing silicosis credited to Dr. F. G. Banting, the discoverer of insulin, according to the Toronto Evening Telegram. Its correspondent in London, W. T. Cranfield, says: "Silicosis is caused by the presence in the atmosphere of minute particles of silica, which hitherto have defied all control. His device is an ingenious mechanism by which the air is entirely freed of the noxious particles within ten minutes of an explosion. It is estimated that silicosis compensation costs one dollar in five in gold production." According to Dr. Cunningham of the Ontario Hygiene Department, silicosis is a result of inhaling into the lungs small particles of sand, quartz, sandstone or granite. These set up irritation in the lungs, and the sufferer usually develops tuberculosis, resulting in death. (New York Times.)

New Uses of Cellulose New uses for cellulose that will greatly extend its present wide industrial applications were predicted by Dr. Gustavus J. Esselen, Boston chemical engineer, in an address before the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, says a Science Service report (October 27). There will soon be developed commercially, he said, a special type of rayon fiber that rivals silk in appearance and strength even when wet. So far other characteristics of this experimental cellulose fiber have prevented its wide introduction into the textile industry. Already cellulose esters are available that have very unusual resistance to both acid and alkaline solutions, and reports are increasing that new mixed esters with greatly improved properties are being developed. There is an increasing popularity of synthetic fibers made from cellulose acetate instead of from the regenerated cellulose of which most of the "artificial silk" of commerce has been made.

Section 3

Market Quotations

Nov. 6--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.25-6.00; cows good \$3.00-4.25; Heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.25; vealers good and choice \$5.00-6.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.25-5.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.20-4.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.30-4.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.75-4.40; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.25-3.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.15-7.35; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.00-6.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minneap. 84-87¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.* K.C. 81-83¢; Chi. 87¢; St.Louis 88¢; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 91¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 69¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 80-82¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 57-5/8-60-5/8¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 43-44¢; St.Louis 44½-45½¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 44-45¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 30½-31½¢; K. C. 33¼-35¢; Chi. 34¼-34½¢; St.Louis 35-35½¢ (Nom); Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 68-69¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.76-1.81.

Fruits and Veggies.: Me. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-1.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.25-1.55 in the East; \$1.12-1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked stock \$1.30-1.35 carlot sales in Chi. N.Y. Danish Type cabbage \$23-30 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$17-20 f.o.b. Rochester. N.Y. and Midwestern sacked yellow onions brought 65-90¢ per 50-pounds in city markets; 60¢ f.o.b. Western N.Y. points. E. S. Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes ranged \$1-2.25 per stave barrel in city markets. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.00-1.30 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. No. 1, 2½ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25-1.37½ and McIntosh \$1.25-1.50 per bushel basket in N.Y. City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 22 points to 9.17¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.15¢. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 22 points to 9.35¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 18 points to 9.32¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 24¢; 91 Score 23¢; 90 Score, 21¾¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: Flats, 12-13½¢; S. Daisies, 12¾-13½¢; Y. Americas, 12¾-13½¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29-35¢; Standards, 27-28¢; Firsts, 21½-23¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LI, No. 33

Section 1

November 8, 1933

BRITISH WAR PAYMENT Negotiations for a final adjustment of the British war debt to the United States were adjourned indefinitely yesterday by an arrangement under which a "token" payment of \$7,500,000 in American currency will be made December 15. President Roosevelt will accept this as evidence of good faith and "not regard the British Government as in default." Stress was laid in the White House statement on the fact that "the unprecedented state of world economic and financial conditions" prevented the reaching of a sound decision now on large international payments. (Press.)

LOANS FOR SMALL FARMS The Farm Credit Administration announced yesterday that loans will be made from the land bank commissioner's fund of \$200,000,000 on small farm properties that will not ordinarily qualify for regular Federal land bank loans because they are not of sufficient area to produce an income that will maintain the family of the applicant and pay the installments on the loans. The decision to make such loans was arrived at in an effort to fill in the gap between loans which can be made by Federal home loan agencies and those of the Federal land banks. The gap appears generally in suburban territory. The new regulation points out that to qualify for a commissioner's loan the farm does not necessarily have to be a complete farm unit, meaning a property of sufficient size to support the family living on it and pay the necessary cost of operation, taxes, depreciation and interest.

IOWA FARM STRIKES Gov. Herring yesterday suggested that Iowa sheriffs deputize citizens to clear highways of striking agriculturists, says a Des Moines dispatch to the Associated Press. Refusing requests for National Guard troops, Gov. Herring wired sheriffs: "Summon to your assistance such number of citizens as is necessary to compel observance of the law. Please report to me promptly should you be unable for any reason to give the protection to which the law entitles every one." Although strike-breaking farmers who toured the Sioux City highways during the day found no pickets, truck receipts at the live-stock market dwindled to 18 head of cattle and 45 hogs. Rail shipments, mostly from Southern and Western States, were 642 cattle, 630 hogs and 536 sheep.

TOBACCO PRICES RISE A week of rising prices culminated yesterday in high averages for the season on tobacco markets at Danville and Petersburg says a Richmond (Va.) report to the Associated Press. The Danville average was 18.38 a hundred for 1,157,877 pounds sold, while at Petersburg an average price of 18.91 was obtained for a smaller amount. The Petersburg price was not only the highest for this season, but the highest since December 1929, and included some lots bringing as much as \$52 per hundred.

Section 2

New Crops
For Honey

"The search for new forage crops is developing undreamed of possibilities for the beekeeper", says an editorial in the American Bee Journal for November. "The interest in sweet clover has already provided such bee pasture as our fathers never dreamed possible. The latest is the Redfield yellow sweet clover which blooms late in the season and which is said to make the best hay of any except the Alpha sweet clover recently discussed in our columns. The Redfield sweet clover is of special interest to the beekeeper because of its late blooming, thus extending the honeyflow much beyond the time available through the common white bloom. This new variety was developed in South Dakota and is said to be especially well adapted to the Plains Regions from Kansas northward. Reports indicated that it does not succeed so well in the eastern States. With a combination of the early white or Grundy County, the early yellow, and the common white and now the Redfield Yellow sweet clovers, it is possible to enjoy a very long blooming season and a honeyflow which makes beekeeping seem like a bonanza. The Redfield sweet clover originally came from Manchuria and is named for the South Dakota town where it was tested as to its adaptability. Since it blooms after the common white it serves to greatly extend the season...."

Storing Eggs
in Inert Gas

An article on "Storing Eggs in Belgium in Inert Gas Under Refrigeration" in Food Industries for November says in part: "...When using the Lescarde-Everaert method of gas preservation....it is essential that fresh eggs be carefully sorted, tested and packed in paper containers. Of course, dirty or cracked eggs or those of second quality should be rejected. The egg substance is subjected to another attack from within--the chemical processes causing changes in the white and the yolk. The white of the egg undergoes chemical changes which cause it during the time of storage to show an acid reaction, while the white of the fresh egg shows an alkaline one. Eggs stored with insufficient refrigeration will develop ammonia, so that, within a rather short time, the egg will not be suitable for boiling purposes and can be used only for baking. Eggs kept in properly refrigerated storage develop an equal accumulation of ammonia only after eight months. Such chemical changes in the egg substance are reduced to a minimum if the eggs are stored in an inert protective gas atmosphere, because the oxygen of the air which penetrates the porous shell of the egg causes more rapid chemical changes than does the gas of an inert atmosphere. That is why eggs preserved in gas may, when boiled--even after storage of eight or more months--show no difference in quality from the regular fresh eggs. In fact, gas-preserved eggs will keep much longer in good condition when removed from the gas, because the chemical changes have been restored. The bio-physical changes in eggs consist substantially in weight losses caused by evaporation of the egg contents and by the displacement of the egg yolk inside the shell. This condition occurs only when the eggs are exposed to the ordinary atmosphere at a temperature of about 70 degrees F., thus forming a difference in densities between the white and the yolk of the egg. The loss in weight amounts to about three percent during the first eight months. It is still greater if the eggs are stored in dry air. When eggs are placed in gas, however, the shell remains unchanged, and no loss in weight can be observed even after an eight-months storage period...."

Government Research "Emboldened by the cry for economy, the Federal departments have dismissed thousands of employees, many of whom had spent years in special training", says an editorial in Industrial^{and} Engineering Chemistry for November. It remains to be seen whether some of these places may not later be filled with inexperienced personnel. Time alone may tell whether any real economy will have been effected.... It is strange how many people have not yet learned the time factor involved in getting reliable facts. In the past much information has come to us with relative ease, when compared with the difficult problems now facing us. It is like clearing away the underbrush in a forest. One can shut down a machine shop or a foundry and when the product is wanted it can be turned out again on a few days' notice. It is not so easy where the task involved is wresting from nature another of her secrets. It will be recalled that some of the Government bureaus were invaluable in the time of national emergency. Many industries have benefited from what has been done at Federal expense. Much of the work undertaken, in our opinion, has been outside the purview of the Government. We contend, however, that faults in the past have had to do more with the choice of problems than with the principle that fundamental research of some types is a proper function of the Federal Government. We can only hope that sufficient water may rise in the well of knowledge in advance of the need."

Canadian Wheat Acreage The Northwest Grain Dealers, the only organization to use Canadian wheat acreage figures prepared by themselves, estimate the 1933 harvest area in the Dominion at 24,055,000 acres, which is about 1,000,000 acres less than those of the government, says a Winnipeg report to the Wall Street Journal. The crop estimate of this company puts the wheat output at 236,180,100 bushels, or 23,819,000 less than the last government estimate of 264,000,000 bushels issued September 11 and nearly 11,000,000 less than the Searle Grain Co.'s last report issued last week. Forecast figure is nearly 33,000,000 less than the Searle report of September 1. Even allowing for the million less acreage the estimate is the smallest yet made and comes at a time when threshing is very nearly, if not quite, complete. The heavy reductions are practically all in Saskatchewan and Alberta, Manitoba both as to acreage and yield being practically on a parity with the Searle report and that of the Dominion Government.

Electricity Measures Concrete "Cure" "To resist traffic wear, a concrete pavement must be well 'cured'," says the Literary Digest (October 28). "A novel method of measuring the effectiveness of the cure is related in Engineering News-Record by Searey B. Slack. It had been successfully tried on a concrete-paving job under the direction of the State highway board of Georgia. It is generally assumed that an effective cure holds the moisture in the concrete. Since the electrical resistance of concrete varies with the amount of moisture in it, Georgia engineers hit upon the idea that the cure could be 'measured' by passing a current through electrodes three feet apart. The results showed a new method of curing with a thin topcoat of pure cement to be superior to other methods. It was proposed by F. A. Hipple of Atlanta, Georgia."

Section 3
Market Quotations

Nov. 7--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.25-6.25; cows good \$3.25-4.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.25; vealers good and choice \$5.50-6.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.25-5.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.25-4.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.45-4.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$3.90-4.55; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.50-4.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.50-7.75; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.00-6.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr.Wheat* Minneap. $83\frac{1}{2}$ - $86\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.* K. C. 80- $80\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Chi. $85\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St.Louis $86\frac{3}{4}$ ¢(Norm); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis $88\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 1 W. Wh., Portland $69\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 79- $3\frac{1}{8}$ - $81\frac{1}{8}$ - $3\frac{1}{8}$ ¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 57- $7\frac{1}{8}$ - $60\frac{1}{8}$ - $7\frac{1}{8}$ ¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. $42\frac{1}{4}$ -43¢; St.Louis 44- $1\frac{1}{8}$ -45¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. $43\frac{1}{2}$ -44¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. $30\frac{1}{4}$ - $31\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; K. C. 32-33¢; Chi. $33\frac{1}{4}$ - $34\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St.Louis 35¢; Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 67-68¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. $1.74\frac{1}{2}$ - $1.78\frac{1}{2}$.

Fruits and Veggies.: Mc. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-1.80 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.35-1.40 in the East; \$1.12-1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked stock \$1.30-1.35 carlot sales in Chi.: \$1.05 f.o.b. Waupaca. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$23-30 bulk per ten in terminal markets; \$19-20 f.o.b. Rochester. N.Y. and Midwestern yellow onions brought 65-85¢ per 50 pound sack in city markets; 62-65¢ f.o.b. Rochester and 60¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points. E. S. Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$1.10-1.60 per stave barrel in eastern cities. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.10-1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. Eastern Stayman apples, No. 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, \$1.25-1.30 per bushel basket in Philadelphia; cold storage stock \$1.25-1.40 f.o.b. Cumberland-Shenandoah-Potomac District.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in nine markets (Norfolk, holiday) declined 2 points to 9.15¢ compared with 9.17¢ average of ten markets November 6. On November 7 one year ago the price of ten markets stood at 6.15¢. New York Cotton Exchange closed. (Holiday, Election Day). December future contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 9.33¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

(There are no quotations on Dairy and Poultry today.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LI, No. 34

Section 1

November 9, 1933

A.F.B.F. SUPPORT

As Secretary Wallace prepared to go into the farm belt to lead the Administration's campaign to allay prevailing discontent, President Roosevelt yesterday won from one of the foremost farm organizations its support for his agricultural program. Attacking farm strikes as a hindrance rather than a help to the farmers, Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, after a conference with Mr. Roosevelt, urged agricultural interests to exercise patience and give the President's program a fair test. Farmers, Mr. O'Neal said, should not expect the prices of their products to be raised to a point where all their ills will have been cured in a month or even a year. (Baltimore Sun.)

REEMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

The greatest program ever undertaken for the employment of men was started yesterday by the Federal Government with the announcement that jobs will be provided for 4,000,000 men by December 15 on minor projects throughout the Nation. To accomplish this, President Roosevelt announced the creation of a Civil Works Administration, with Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator, as director. Projects will be financed by \$400,000,000 from the Public Works Administration and by funds advanced by local governments and the Emergency Relief Administration. It was indicated that available funds would last until February, when Congress will be asked to provide additional money. (Press.)

JOHNSON ON RECOVERY

Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Industrial Recovery Administrator, invaded the home of the midwest farm strike yesterday to appeal again for support of the NRA and AAA as "the one possible way out of this depression" and affirm that recovery program benefits were already on the way to the farmer, says a Des Moines report to the Associated Press. Johnson admitted the present situation in the midwest "is about the worst in the United States." But, he countered, "NRA had to move fast or not move at all. The program of AAA was altogether different. NRA could move on any day. AAA had to deal with annual crops. It could not have moved faster."

STEEL BIDS

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announced yesterday after a meeting of its board of directors that it was in the market to purchase 100,000 tons of steel rails and that bids would be asked immediately and contracts awarded with the least possible delay, according to a Philadelphia report to the New York Times. The order, it was understood, was expected to set an example to other leading railroads. The Pennsylvania revealed that it had ordered 500 automobile box cars to be constructed in its own shops.

Light and Egg Production Thomas Hume Bissonnette, of Trinity College, Connecticut, writes in Poultry Science (November) on "Does Increased Light Absorption Cause Increased Egg Production in the Fowl?" He says in the first paragraph: "....Recent experiments carried out upon starlings, ferrets, voles, and some other animals have demonstrated an intimate connection between the onset of sexual activity and light. From these experiments it would appear possible that the increased egg production of the domestic fowl, which is observed when the day is artificially lengthened, may not be directly due to increased opportunity for obtaining feed or exercise or to a shorter period without feed, but to a direct effect of the longer periods of illumination upon the birds, which, by a process not yet fully understood, stimulated the reproductive organs in increased activity and consequent need for larger quantities of food. Therefore, it may be proper to ask whether increased light absorption or increased food consumption is the primary cause of increased egg production in the fowl...."

Mortgage Holders Scientific management of Iowa farms by mortgage holders
Make Farms Pay such as insurance companies and banks is yielding a profit even during these times of disturbed agricultural conditions, a United Press survey showed. Insurance men in this State said that they expected to make a profit of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 percent on their 1933 farm operations. Henry S. Mollen, president of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of Iowa, said: "It is a notable fact that there are farmers who have made slight profits this year despite low prices. This is due to the difference in personality and ability of farmers. Some are better managers, and are getting along all right." G. D. Fowler, vice president of the Bankers' Life Insurance Company., said his loans would show a small profit this year, although there have been large sums spent on improvements, including soil building. He pointed out that there was an encouraging upturn in purchase of farms. His company has disposed of 25 to 30 farms this year. (Wall Street Journal, Oct. 30.)

Man As a Parasite Radhakamal Mukerjee, author of "The Ecological Un-Balance of Man" in The Sociological Review (London) for October, discussing man as a symbiont and a parasite, says: "....Prof. Patrick Geddes long ago made the sociologists familiar with the notion of symbiosis, organic and social. But few sociologists carried further this fruitful idea. The recent developments of social ecology have strengthened Geddes' methods of social diagnosis. Social ecology envisages man as a part of the biotic assemblage of the region, which is a unified, moving reverberating whole. Of all animals, man, by increase of his own numbers, his 'biotic' interferences with vegetation and animal life and his economic exploitations, disregards most not only his interrelations with inorganic nature but also the claims of the other members of the life-community. Through his outrage against soil and water, trees, and grasses, he sometimes creates scrubs and deserts where once there were fertile valleys. At the expense of the larger mammals of the region, which he indiscriminately exterminates as enemies or competitors, he encourages the multiplication of rats, cockroaches, flies and other insects. The latter eat up his food and materials, or destroy him and his stocks in sudden epidemics. Civilization thus decays through man's asymbiotic growth and his assuming the role of the parasite in relation to the

harmonic animal and vegetable aggregations, with which he has lived in long-established, intricate balance. The earth not only denies man its familiar gifts, but man himself, due to the biologic pressure, cannot utilize the full benefits of his organic and social heritage, and becomes an easier prey to other animals, parasites of his environment."

Irish Pig Industry Steps are being taken to improve conditions in the Irish pig-raising industry, according to Consul Leslie E. Woods, Cork, in a report made public by the Commerce Department.

A committee recently set up to study the situation emphasized the importance of price stabilization by organized production and economic factory handling. It was pointed out that the pig-raising industry suffered from violent fluctuations of price, which sometimes fell below cost of production, resulting in discouragement to the producers and marked fluctuations in production. It was suggested that pigs should be produced under contract with the factories, which would insure regular production, and, with organization, a more economic method of transportation. If production was established under a contract system, the committee pointed out, prices in the home market could be fixed and a county system established to insure that the prices of exported pigs would be in conformity with those in the home market. (Washington Post, November 4.)

Farming in U. S. S. R. In a review of "The Year in Agriculture", the Soviet Union Review for November says: "...During the four summers of the five-year plan the area of the collective farms increased from 1,370,000 hectares to 91,579,000 hectares. The area of the state farms increased from 1,735,000 hectares to 13,300,000 hectares. Thus the area of the 'socialized sector' advanced from 2.7 percent of the total farm area in 1928 to nearly 80 percent of the total farm area in 1932. The original five-year plan envisaged the socialization of hardly more than one-fourth of this percentage by the summer of 1933. Thus the transition was far more rapid than had been expected, and under the circumstances it was inevitable that the percentage of mistakes and dislocations would be somewhat increased in proportion. This was the case. However, there were other compensatory factors. Despite the difficulties it was demonstrated that a well-run collective farm was much more productive than a number of small individual farms covering a similar area, and offered a better return and the opportunity for a much fuller life for the farmers so engaged. Moreover, it made the peasant tractor-minded. No peasant, in even a fairly well organized collective, who had experience in large-scale production with tractors, would care to go back to the little individual patch and the old hand methods of production. Though the dislocations of the transition period—including errors in management, untrained personnel, sabotaging kulaks and their dupes—kept down production in 1931 and 1932, there were over 170,000 tractors at work on the collective and state farms in 1932 as compared with 17,000 in 1928...."

Synthetic Castor Oil "Synthetic castor oil", Scientific American/^{Nov} Reports, "has made its appearance—probably at the psychological moment, for the natural product is scarce and expensive. "Castoreum Synthetic" is reported to have the following advantages over the natural material: obtainable in unlimited quantities; pronounced coloration; low and stable in price; substitute for the natural product in many instances, and moreover can be employed in creams, soaps, and face powders; on account of its chemical composition this product greatly retards rancidity in soaps."

Section 3
Market Quotations

Nov. 8--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.30; cows good \$3.25-4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.50; vealers good and choice \$5.50-7.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.25-5.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.25-4.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.40-4.55; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.00-4.55; slaughter pigs 100-150 lbs good and choice \$3.30-4.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.50-7.75; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.00-6.60.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr.* wheat, Minneap. 86-7/8-89-7/8; No. 2 Hd. Wr.* wheat, Kansas City 81½-83½¢; Chi. 88½ (Nom); St. Louis 88½¢; No. 2 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 92¢; No. 1 W. Wh., Portland 72¢; No. 2 Am. Dur.*, Minneap. 82-84¢; No. 2 rye at Minneap. 61-64¢; No. 2 yellow corn, Kansas City 42½-44¼¢; St. Louis 45½-46¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 44½-44¼¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 31-7/8-32-7/8¢; Kansas City 34-35½¢; Chi. 34-34½¢; St. Louis 35½¢. Spec. No. 2 barley at Minneap. 68-69¢. No. 1 flaxseed at Minneap. \$1.74¼-1.77¼.

Fruits and Veggies.: Me. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-1.80 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.05-1.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.35-1.50 in East; \$1.10-1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked Round Whites \$1.30-1.35 carlot sales in Chi. N.Y. and Midwestern sacked yellow onions 65-90¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; 60¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. E. S. Va. Jersey type/sweet potatoes \$1.25-1.50 in eastern cities. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.10-1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$25-30 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$20-21 f.o.b. Rochester. N.Y. No. 1, 2½ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-1.37½ and McIntosh \$1.25-1.50 per bushel basket in N.Y. City. Yorks brought \$3 per barrel f.o.b. Cumberland-Shenandoah- Potomac District.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 24¢; 91 Score, 23¢; 90 Score, 21½¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: Flats, 12-13½¢; S. Daisies, 12¼-13½¢; Y. Americas, 12¼-13½¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 31-37¢; Standards, 29-30¢; Firsts, 25¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 36 points to 9.51¢ compared with average of nine markets November 7 of 9.15¢. On the corresponding day one year ago the average of ten markets stood at 5.96¢. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 33 points to 9.68¢ as compared with 9.35¢ on November 6 (November 7, holiday), and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 31 points to 9.64¢ compared with 9.33¢ on November 7. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. II, No. 35

Section 1

November 10, 1933

GOLD VALUE If Uncle Sam should revalue all his monetary gold on the basis of the price being paid by the RFC for newly mined metal, it would dump approximately \$2,580,000,000 into his lap, says a New York report to the Associated Press. The Treasury and the Federal Reserve System, in reporting their holdings of gold, are still reporting them on the basis of the old gold standard price of \$20.67 an ounce. On that basis, the monetary gold stock, as last reported, was approximately \$4,323,000,000. But if it were revalued on the basis of the present RFC price, or even the indicated value of the dollar in relation to foreign gold currencies, the total would approximate \$6,900,000,000.

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE The low-tariff objectives Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, had hoped to pursue at the Pan-American conference and currency stabilization were stricken from the American agenda last night, on the eve of the Secretary's departure for the conclave, according to a Washington report to the Baltimore Sun. Creating wide surprise and much speculation, the White House announced that emergency policies forced in all countries by the depression had made it useless to bring these subjects before the conference and that the American delegation could concentrate instead upon a program to develop Pan-American transportation facilities.

STRIKES DECREASE Wintry northwest blasts joined forces with antifarm strikers yesterday to force pickets from the highways, says a Des Moines report to the Associated Press. Livestock and milk trucks sped unmolested to Sioux City markets, where for four days picket lines had effected sharply reduced receipts. Wisconsin farmers opposed to the strike, declared by the National Farmers Holiday Association October 21, banded together in a half dozen "protective associations" and additional associations were being organized.

The Associated Press also reports from Madison (Wis.) that farm strike leaders last night recommended abandonment of the holiday in Wisconsin on condition that sufficient farmers in cooperation with labor pledge themselves to start recall proceedings against all officials who have opposed the movement.

RAILROAD CONDITIONS Counseling railroad men that there was no cause for panic in the present situation, Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coordinator of Transportation, last night predicted that the industry was on the threshold of striking improvements in equipment, service and methods, says a Chicago report to the Associated Press. Carl R. Gray, president of the Union Pacific system, said all forms of transportation should be placed under governmental regulation, with regulatory authority centered in the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Grain Query

Coordinator of Railroads, Eastman has issued a questionnaire to railroads serving grain markets, storage and transshipment points, seeking to develop information with respect to existing grain storage and handling facilities in their relation to the volume of the grain traffic handled at points covered by the inquiry. The coordinator stated it was his purpose to ascertain the results of leasing railroad-owned facilities and to determine, if possible, the relative advantages of operating such properties under lease as compared with their direct operation by railroads themselves. The questionnaire covers both interior and seaboard points. At various times in the past, questions have arisen relating to the ownership, operation and services of terminal grain elevators located at the designated points. (Wall Street Journal, October 30.)

Iowa Farm Study

Agricultural economists at Iowa State College say a guaranty of "average cost of production" for the farmer--the battle cry in America's farm strike area--is a phrase having little economic significance, says an Associated Press report in the Washington Post (Nov. 4). There are too many variables involved in computing production costs, they declare, to apply the term to any large group of farms in an "average" sense. Research at Iowa State College has shown that major products raised in the Nation's farm trouble zone--such as hogs, corn, wheat and cattle--are produced at wide variations in cost on individual farms. Such differences were found in detailed studies made on 28 farms in one Iowa county by Prof. John A. Hopkins, Jr., of Iowa State's Department of Agricultural Economics, and R. S. Kifer, of the Department of Agriculture. It was discovered in this survey that the average cost of producing 100 pounds of pork in the three-year period 1925-27 was \$9.67, but that individual costs ranged from a low of \$7.40 on an efficiently-operated farm to a high of \$18.61, a difference of \$11.21. Similar variations were found in the case of cattle. The average cost of producing one animal unit--a cow or steer, or two yearlings or calves kept on a farm for 12 months--was \$75.25 for the three-year period, but individual farmers' costs ran from \$40.43 to \$210.79, a variation of about 500 percent in a single county. With corn, it was found that average production costs a bushel were 46.4 cents, but that actual costs ranged from 27.6 cents to 93.4 cents. Although these data were obtained from only a few farms, Dr. Hopkins says the same principle applies to large groups of farms today.

Nutrition and Longevity

Scientific Monthly for October contains a paper on "A Century of Progress in the Chemistry of Nutrition" given by H. C. Sherman, of Columbia University, at the American Chemical Society meeting. Mr. Sherman discusses the influence of nutrition on growth and longevity, and says: "...There are indications that too greatly 'forced' growth may be unfavorable to the longevity of the individual; but within the limits of the normal there is apparently a wide zone of possible improvement in the hitherto accepted averages of nutritional accomplishment. Growth and development can be helped and old age can be deferred in the same individuals and by the same chemical improvements in the nutritional intake. Granted that there are limits beyond which growth and longevity cannot both be pushed, there is still a rich field of scientific interest and

and of service to human welfare in the extension of the period of the prime of life by the further development of this quantitative aspect of the chemistry of nutrition. We are not primarily concerned with the question whether such chemical improvement in the life process through nutrition will materially change the outward physical aspects of the species or the general nature of its chemistry; both these are probably pretty well stabilized by now: and individual differences in physical characteristics are probably chiefly determined by the arrangement of the genes in the chromosomes before birth. What we are learning through research in the chemistry of nutrition is, rather, what things, and in what relations, to feed into the body in order that it may be helped to maintain a more constantly optimal chemical environment within, and we have reason to anticipate that such chemical improvement of the internal environment may be favorable to further human progress."

Bee Brood Poisoning "In the August issue of Gleanings is an article by Burnside and Foster regarding the brood poisoning of bees in the South," says an editorial in the American Bee Journal for November. "Apparently they are dealing with the same trouble which was described in the journal more than fifty years ago by Dr. Brown of Georgia. He ascribed the cause of the difficulty to the yellow jessamine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*). Since the time of the occurrence of the malady as described by these authors is at the blooming time of that plant it seems likely that this may be the cause. Quotations from Dr. Brown and also from the late T. W. Livingstone regarding what appears to be the same trouble may be found in Pellett's American Honey Plants in connection with the article on yellow jessamine. There can no longer be any question but that the bees do at times harvest poisonous honey. Vansell proved the case for buckeye from California and there have been numerous discussions of the effects of poisonous honey gathered from azalea. In recent years but little has been heard of such effects from yellow jessamine but in the files of the bee magazines of the seventies and eighties numerous references may be found to it."

Fertilizers Increase Leaf Area Fertilizers help plants to form more foodstuffs, but they do it by increasing the total area of the leaf surface and not by raising the efficiency of the individual leaf as a synthesizing unit, says a Leningrad report to Science Service (October 19). This conclusion was reached by E. Basyrina and V. Tchesnokov, of the plant physiological section of the Russian Academy of Sciences, as a result of their experiments with oats grown in culture solutions. Given varying rations of phosphorus, nitrogen and potassium, the plants responded by varying their leaf areas, but unless the leaves became deficient in chlorophyll, the amount of food formed by a given unit area did not change.

Hyper-Vitaminosis A note in the British Food Journal for October, says: "Sir George Newman in the annual report of the Ministry of Health called attention to the fact that there is evidence of a new danger in regard to food adulteration. He points out that the chemists employed in various branches of the food industry represent a mixed blessing, for every artifice is used in face of competition to 'improve' the appearance, taste, keeping qualities, colour, etc., of food. He especially condemns the adding of vitamins empirically to a variety of foods, pointing out that there is a real risk if vitamin D is added to bread, for example, that hyper-vitaminosis may occur."

Section 3
Market Quotations

Nov. 9--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.25; cows good \$3.25-4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.50; vealers good and choice \$6.00-7.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.25-5.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.10-4.40", 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.25-4.40", 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.00-4.40", slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.50-4.00". Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.50-7.50; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.00-6.60.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat*, Minneap. 91-93¢; No. 2 Hd. Wr.*, K. C. 86-87½¢; Chi. 91½¢; St. Louis 92½¢ (Nom); No. 2 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 95¢; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 75¢; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minneap. 85-87¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 64½-66½¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 44½-45½¢; St. Louis 47½-48¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 47-48¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 33-5/8-34-5/8¢; K. C. 35½-37¢; Chi. 36½-36¾¢; St. Louis 37-37½¢ (Nom); Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 69-71¢; No. 1 Flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.77½-1.80½.

Fruits and Veggies.: Me. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-1.70 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.05-1.10 f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites \$1.25-1.50 in the East; \$1.12 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked stock \$1.25-1.30 carlot sales in Chi. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$24-30 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$20-21 f.o.b. Rochester. Red Type from N.Y. \$32-35 in N.Y. City. N. Y. and Midwestern yellow onions ranged 65-90¢ per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; 58-65¢ f.o.b. Rochester. E. S. Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$1.10-1.40 per stave barrel in city markets. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.25 bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. No. 1, 2½ inch minimum apples, Rhode Island Greenings \$1.25-1.50; McIntosh \$1.25 and Baldwins 75-85¢ per bushel basket in N.Y. City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 15 points to 9.66¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.26¢. December future contracts on the N. Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 16 points to 9.84¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 16 points to 9.80¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 24¢; 91 Score 23¢; 90 Score, 21½¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 Fresh American Cheese at N.Y. were: Flats, 12-13½¢; S. Daisies, 12½-13½¢; Y. Americas, 12½-13½¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urnar Parry Company quotations) were: Specials, 31-37½¢; Standards, 29-31½¢; Firsts, 25¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

" Quotations almost entirely nominal. At close of day's trading approximately 17,000 hogs remained unsold in first hands.

* Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LI, No. 36

Section 1

November 11, 1933

TAXES REDUCED First fruits of the overthrow of the eighteenth amendment for the American taxpayer will come on January 1 when the one-half cent per gallon of gasoline and the 5 percent dividend taxes imposed by Congress last spring will be terminated. The taxes on capital stock and excess profits of corporations will expire July 1. (Washington Post.)

BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT Continuing the improvement which set in last week, the current compilation of wholesale prices, prepared by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., makes the best showing since the broad upswing which culminated in the third week of July. The new money policy enunciated by the Administration was generally accredited as the moving element in the rise. Another contributing factor, especially in the grain markets, was the buying of farm products by Government agencies. (Press.)

ARGENTINE IMPORTS A decree instituting an Argentine import license system will be published Monday, according to an announcement by the Finance Ministry yesterday, says a Buenos Aires cable to the New York Times. Its object will be to reduce imports to the value of Argentina's exports and to restrict the imports of each nation to the value of the products it purchases from Argentina. The plan will officially put into operation the slogan "Buy from those who buy from us." American business men are frankly facing the fact that they are likely to be forced out of business.

SEARS ROEBUCK REPORTS GAINS A gain of 20.9 percent in its sales during the period of October 9 to November 5, as compared to 1932, was reported yesterday by Sears, Roebuck & Co. Sales this year totaled \$28,285,903. Total sales for the first 10 periods of 1933 were \$205,656,826, as compared to \$210,988,705 in 1932, those for 1933 lagging by 2.5 percent. (Associated Press.)

SOIL-EROSION PREVENTION Eight soil erosion prevention projects, ranging in cost from \$125,000 to \$1,000,000 and giving employment to 20,000 men, have been decided on by the recently established Soil Erosion Service, of the Interior Department, H. H. Bennett, director of the Service has announced. The biggest project is on the Navajo Indian reservation and an area of 13,000,000 acres will be worked. All the projects will be carried out on watersheds. (Washington Star.)

Section 2

F. C. A. Loans Loans made by the banks, corporations and offices under the Farm Credit Administration during October amounted to \$84,545,633, compared to \$62,324,912 in September, bringing the total loans outstanding to \$1,870,444,217, the Administration has announced. Loans by the 12 Federal land banks, including loans from the land bank commissioner's fund, totaled \$29,545,870 in October, compared to \$13,067,652 in September. The Federal intermediate credit banks advanced during October \$33,521,686, a reduction from \$38,178,853 advanced in September. During last month, for the first time the intermediate credit banks discounted farmers' notes offered to them by farmers' production credit associations, organized with the assistance of production credit corporations. Loans by the Central Bank of Cooperatives also for the first time recorded a sizeable amount advanced, \$7,161,540. Loans by the regional agricultural credit corporations in October totaled \$12,263,595 against \$10,113,577 in September. Loans to joint stock land banks were \$933,478 in October compared to \$195,711 in September.

Record Sow From time to time the Farmer and Stock Breeder (London) has recorded the progress of Mr. H. S. Pedlingham's remarkable Large White sow which has created discussion in many parts of the world by her farrowing activities. The latest news places this sow as the undoubted holder of the world's record for prolificacy, for she has just farrowed her twentieth litter, with fourteen pigs. This brings the total number which the sow has produced to 367. Apart from the numerical record, it is claimed that the farrowing of twenty litters by one sow is in itself something that has not been previously achieved. This sow is now ten years and nine months old. It was farrowed in January, 1923, and produced its first litter (which was, incidentally, its smallest) on December 12 of the same year. Since that date she has farrowed a litter every six months. The twenty litters comprise two of 24, one of 22, three of 21, one of 20, three of 19, three of 18, three of 16, one of 15, one of 14 and one of 12. (The Farmer and Stock-Breeder, October 23.)

Onion Powder "At the Massachusetts State College, C. R. Fellers has been looking into the question of preparing a powder from cull onions," says Food Manufacture (London) for November. "He advises blanching them in boiling water for two to four minutes and then draining and cooling. After removing both ends by a sharp knife, the onions are stored in 3 percent brine preparatory to being cut up into 1/8 to 1/4-in. slices. These are spread in shallow layers on trays or screens and dried at 125° to 130° F. for three to four hours, subsequently rising to 140° F., the total time occupied being ten to twenty-four hours, depending on humidity conditions. The slices should be turned several times while drying; also, it is advisable to use an air-circulating fan. On emerging from the dryer, the onion slices should be brittle and white or grey--not brown. Their moisture content is about 5 to 6 percent, and the yield amounts to about 9 percent of the weight of the onions. It is stated that the blanch of one minute duration after spreading the slices on trays is beneficial and hastens

drying. Colour may be improved by bleaching with sulphur fumes in a kiln type of dryer. Onion powder keeps fresh several years when packed in sealed containers."

Canadian Wheat Canadian wheat exports during October totaled 23,305,510 bushels valued at \$15,841,182 against 40,192,415 bushels valued at \$21,471,209 in October, 1932, according to Dominion Bureau Statistics. Average export price last month was 68 cents a bushel against 53.4 cents a year ago. October export of wheat flour was 514,368 barrels valued at \$1,886,070, against 528,794 barrels valued at \$1,690,483 in October, 1932. Average price per barrel was \$3.67 against \$3.20. For the week ended November 3 export clearances of Canadian wheat totaled 3,582,353 bushels against 4,037,493 in the preceding week and 6,369,002 in the like 1932 week. (Wall Street Journal, November 9.)

Virus Diseases of Plants J. Henderson Smith, of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, writes in The Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture (England) for September on "Some Aspects of Virus Disease in Plants". He says in part: "...The greater intensity of production and the larger contiguous areas under one crop which are now the practice, favour the spread of a disease when it gains entrance. The world-wide search for new varieties brings with the new plants their own diseases, which escaping to the indigenous plants may produce in their new hosts diseases more serious than they caused in their native varieties. A long-established virus disease rarely kills its host-plant in one season. If it did, it would procure its own elimination, unless it had some alternative host which it does not kill and in which it can take refuge. The alterations in genetical make-up which are now so usual may offer more favourable material for virus to work on. By explanations of this kind--and they are at best only ad hoc explanations--it is possible to account for the undoubted fact that apparently new virus diseases do attack crops which have been long established. A conspicuous example is the new leaf-curl disease of cotton in the Sudan. Eight years ago the disease was unknown. Its symptoms are such that it could hardly have been overlooked, had it been there, by the competent observers on the spot. Now it is wide-spread and doing enormous damage. Where it came from is unknown. Its virus is found in the local weeds, but how long it has been present in them is not known, nor is it evident why, if it has long been present in the weeds, it did not earlier attack the cotton plant. It does not yet occur in Egypt, although susceptible and infected weeds are to be found there. It is one of the few virus diseases yet known which are transmitted by white fly, and it is at least conceivable that the new invasion of cotton is due to a change in habit of that insect. It may be that the disease has long been present in the weeds, and was transmitted from weed to weed by the fly; but, so long as the insect fed only on the weeds, the cotton was not affected. So soon however, as the insect discovered that it would feed on the cotton plant--and it is perhaps significant that the appearance of the disease in cotton synchronized with a large extension of the acreage under cotton--the disease would appear. There is evidence that such a change of insect habit has occurred in the case

of *Piesma quadratum*, which in Germany has recently attacked the sugar-beet crop, and is now spreading throughout the country the *Krauslkrankheit*, of which it is the vector..."

Construction "For the third successive month, building activity has
Increasing increased in the South", reports the Manufacturers Record for
in South November. "A compilation of reports published in the Manu-
 facturers Record Daily Construction Bulletin shows that con-
tracts awarded for construction, building and engineering projects in the
sixteen Southern States during October had a total valuation of \$54,617,000.
This is the highest monthly total since October, 1932, and \$9,000,000 above
the October, 1931, figures. Projects planned and proposed, included in
October reports, call for an expenditure of \$113,906,000 which is second
to the September all-time monthly total of \$178,709,000. In September and
October preliminary announcements were made relative to contemplated building,
engineering and construction enterprises calling for a total expenditure of
more than \$290,000,000. This substantial volume of proposed new construction
and engineering work indicates a continuation of building activity in the
Southern States...."

Population The People's Tribune (Shanghai) for October 16, in an
Problem in article on the population problem in China, comments: "The
China matter of population is one of the most serious which China
 has to face. There is little doubt that much of China is
seriously overpopulated, that in North China, and much of East, Central, and
even South China, there is not enough land to go around. The population,
with technical methods inferior to those of the West, is practically as
great as that of Europe, and growing much more rapidly. And this growth,
with the already limited resources of the country, means and must mean ever-
increasing poverty, ever more frequent and widespread famines, with the
steady lowering of the stamina of the Chinese people. Nothing is clearer
today than the truth of Dr. Sun's own conclusions, on the basis of his own
and other intelligent observations when in 1894 he wrote in his open letter
to Li Hung-Chang: 'At present China is already suffering from overpopulation
which will bring impending danger in its wake. She is confronted with a
great many hidden uprisings and frequent famines. It is extremely difficult
for the populous masses to make a living even during good years, and in time
of great drought and famine many people will starve to death. Our food
problem is already very acute. The situation will be much worse as time
goes on. If we take no timely means of remedy it will surely worry us.'
These words, written almost forty years ago, were not only sound and wise,
but prophetic. There can be no doubt that since then the situation has
appreciable worsened. Statistics are as yet far from exact for China as a
whole, but the census returns for various provinces, and the careful surveys
made in many localities in many parts of the country, leave no doubt that
China's population is already much higher than is compatible with the
prosperity of a country mainly agricultural, and furthermore that it is
steadily on the increase. And as the population grows famine and suffering
grow, the plots of land become even smaller, the poorer families cannot
feed their children even in 'good' times...."

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LI, No. 37

Section 1

November 13, 1933

TO SPEED

ROAD BUILDING The Governors of ten States have been requested by Secretary Ickes, as administrator of public works, to expedite their lagging road-building programs under the Federal aid plan and to absorb more of the unemployed, says a Washington report to the New York Times. The letters, announced yesterday, were sent to the Governors of Maryland, Kansas, Indiana, Colorado, Michigan, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Illinois and Georgia. Five States have awarded contracts covering more than half of their Federal highway aid allotments. These are New York, with 67.2 percent of its allotment already contracted; Maine, with 66.2 percent; Nebraska, 52.5 percent; Iowa, 52.3 percent, and Montana, 50.3 percent. On November 7, 103,455 men were reported employed directly on Federal aid highways.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT

In a further effort to refute the charge of a wholesale patronage turnover in the Federal service, the Civil Service Commission, after an investigation, showed yesterday that two-thirds of recent changes in personnel were due to the hiring and dismissal of temporary employees. The commission characterized as "altogether misleading" a published report that employees have been dismissed at the rate of 20,000 a month while an army of job seekers was marching on Washington to replace them. "The actual turnover in the permanent force of the Federal executive civil service during the seven months from March 1 to Sept. 30," the commission said, "was considerably less than the turnover in normally prosperous times." (New York Times.)

MIDWEST BUSINESS

A survey of business conditions throughout the Middle West for last week shows considerable improvement in various lines. The advent of colder weather prompted a vigorous revival in retail buying, chiefly for immediate requirements, although advance buying for Christmas, before prices are raised on December 1, is a factor in retail activity. Indications are that the coming holiday season will see a heavier shopping trend than in recent years. (New York Times.)

STEEL INDUSTRY

Despite the decline in steel operations from about 51 percent of capacity to 24 percent in the ninety-day trial period for the steel industry's code, which will end in a few days, steel makers are convinced that real progress has been made in that the groundwork has been laid for a rapid rise when seasonal influences have run their course, according to the weekly survey of the magazine Steel. The publication points out that the rate of decline is slower this year than a year ago. (Press.)

Section 2

Protein for
Poultry

H. L. Wilcke, of Iowa State College, in an article on "Some Problems in Poultry Nutrition" in the Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association for November, says in part: "....The question that seems to be most in dispute at the present time is whether the amount of protein in the ration should be continued throughout the growing period or if it should be reduced. The practice of cutting down the protein in the growing ration in order to delay the time when the first egg is laid has been almost universal among poultrymen, but during the past few years there has been an accumulation of evidence showing that the rate of sexual maturity of pullets can be influenced only to a very small degree by feeding. The time the first egg is produced apparently cannot be hastened or retarded more than a few weeks by varying the amount of protein in the feed. The protein usually is the most expensive item of the feed and for that reason the level of protein to be used is governed not only by the rapidity of growth of the chicks, but also by the economy of the grain and by the viability and the later production of the birds. If the protein fed is inadequate in either kind or amount, the growth of the chicks is stunted and the mortality increases with the degree of deficiency. If too much protein is fed, the chicks may develop pathological lesions, such as deposits of urates, chiefly in the ureters and kidneys, but also in other organs...."

Food
Allergy

Maximilian A. Ramirez writes in the Journal of the American Dietetic Association for November on "Food Sensitization and Tolerance". He says in part: "....Manifestations of food allergy have been known to persist throughout several generations of a family. The transmitted sensitiveness may, in some cases, be traceable in ingestion of the same type of food in the offspring as in the parent; in other subjects it may be caused by genetically related foods as suggested by Vaughan, who points out that positive reactions obtained in dermal food tests may be construed as casting suspicion, not exclusively on the product with which the test was made, but in many instances on a product in the same botanical group. Some individuals are unable to tolerate fats, carbohydrates, or proteins in large amounts, but are not specifically hypersensitive or allergic to one particular product. While the quantitative factor obtains in some cases of food intolerance, other subjects react to even the most minute amounts of a certain food. This distinction between quantitative and qualitative intolerance is important. Though a strict dividing line cannot be established, I believe that quantitative intolerance suggests metabolic dysfunction as contrasted with qualitative intolerance which more clearly suggests true allergy...."

Farmers' Cash
Incomes

A 55 percent increase in the cash income of the American farmer in September over August brought the level 48 percent above September of last year and registered a total income for September of \$602,000,000. This was due partly to the payment of Government premiums on hogs and cotton and partly to the highest monthly marketing receipts since October, 1931, according to estimates by the State Street Research and Management Corporation, of Chicago, in conjunction with the Corn

Industries Research Foundation. Direct cash income from the marketing of commodities in September, says the report, is estimated at \$531,000,000, as compared with \$389,000,000 in August, 1933, and \$406,000,000 in September, 1932, and additional payment to the farmer in Government premiums of approximately \$11,000,000 on hogs and \$60,000,000 on cotton indicate a total cash purchasing power of \$602,000,000 for the month. The report, based on estimates of actual cash income from major commodities that normally furnish 71 percent of the farmer's total returns, fixes the cash receipts from these commodities during September at \$377,000,000, to which is added an estimated return of \$154,000,000 on commodities that will not be accurately reported until later in the season. (Washington Post, November 9.)

Bale-An-Acre This season's crop at the model cotton farm at Anderson-Cotton Production Clayton Company of Houston, in northwest Texas, ten miles from Plainview, is about harvested. The 350 acres will produce 325 bales of high-grade cotton, or nearly a bale an acre. This compares with an average yield for the South this year of about one bale for $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. On the model farm the high yield is due to improved seed and to irrigation. An inexhaustible supply of water is obtained from wells by pumps, with one well capable of irrigating 200 acres at small cost. A subterranean sea underlies several million acres of land in the Plains region of northwest Texas. (Wall Street Journal, October 30.)

"Activators" for Sprays Several "activators" and "conditioners" for use with nicotine sprays to increase the efficiency and reduce the amount of this costly ingredient without impairing the results have been observed in the series of tests carried out at the New York (Geneva) Experiment Station by Dr. L. C. Huckett, entomologist. It was concluded by Dr. Huckett that these materials increased the efficiency of the spray and thus permitted some economy in the amount of nicotine used. In a recent station publication Dr. Huckett said: "Soaps and mineral oils served, in a marked degree in improving the aphiscidal properties of nicotine sulphate in an aqueous spray. When the nicotine was used with bordeaux mixture, however, the improvement was not so marked. Furthermore, there were no indications that the nicotine sulphate was not so marked. There were no indications that the nicotine sulphate dosage could be reduced by as much as one-half without incurring considerable danger from loss in the effectiveness of the spray mixture." (New York Times, November 3.)

Determining Sex of Chicks "Dr. Masui and Dr. Hashimoto have authorized an English edition of their Japanese book 'Sexing Baby Chicks'," says the U. S. Egg and Poultry Magazine for November. "These people who claim to be originators of chick sexing are demonstrating their skill in an amazing way to American hatcherymen. At the recent convention of the International Baby Chick Association, they divided a lot of day-old chicks with 100 percent accuracy, according to sex. Every chick was posted for proof. The Chinese have records of determining sex of chicks in a manner used by Japanese going back some three thousand years. It is an inherited occupation and requires skill in manipulation, concentration and examination of the live chicks."

Section 3 Market Quotations

Nov. 10--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.25; cows good \$3.25-4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.50; vealers good and choice \$6.00-7.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.25-5.00. Hogs, 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.10-4.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.30-4.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.00-4.40; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.50-4.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.50-7.15; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$6.00-6.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat*, Minneap. 88-1/8-91-1/8¢; No. 2 Hd Wr.*, K. C. 85 1/2-86 7/4¢; Chi. 90 3/4¢; St.Louis 91¢; No. 1 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 94¢; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 93 1/2¢; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 73¢; No. 2 Ar.Dur.*, Minneap. 83-3/8-85-3/8¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 61-65¢; No. 2 white corn St.Louis 49 1/2¢; No. 2 yellow, K. C. 45 1/2-46¢; St.Louis 48¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 47-47 1/2¢; St. Louis 44¢ (New); 47 1/2¢ (Old); No. 2 white oats, St.Louis 37 1/2¢; No. 3 white, Minneap. 32-3/8-33-3/8¢; K. C. 35 3/4¢; Chi. 35 1/4¢-36 1/2¢; St.Louis 36 1/2-37¢ (New); Spec. No. 2 barley, Minneap. 69-71¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.76-1.79.

Fruits and Veggies.: Mc. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.55-1.80 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.05 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N. Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.30-1.50 in the East; \$1.08-1.12 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked stock \$1.20-1.30 carlot sales in Chi. N.Y. and Midwestern yellow onions brought 65-90¢ per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; 60-65¢ f.o.b. Rochester and West Michigan points. E. S. Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$1-1.50 per stave barrel in the East. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.25-1.35 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$28-33 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$21-23 f.o.b. Rochester. N.Y. No. 1, 2 1/2 inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples, \$1.25-1.50 and McIntosh \$1.25 per bushel basket in N.Y. City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten markets advanced 1 point to 9.67¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.26¢. December future contracts on the N. Y. Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 9.33¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 9.77¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 24¢; 91 Score, 23¢; 90 Score, 21 1/2¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: Flats, 12-13 1/2¢; S. Daisies 12 3/4-13 1/2¢; Y. Americas, 12 3/4-13 1/2¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 31-37 1/2¢; Standards, 29-30 1/2¢; Firsts, 25¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LI, No. 38

Section 1

November 14, 1933

REEMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS

In line with the President's avowed determination to place 2,000,000 men now on work relief on "regular work at regular wages" by November 16, with another 2,000,000 unemployed to be absorbed as soon as possible, administration officials announced yesterday that the Bureau of Public Roads has invited State Highway Commissions to list immediately at least six projects for each of the 3,000 counties in the country on which maintenance expenditures of not more than \$5,000 might be made immediately. The projects would be financed in the proportion of sixty-five percent, relief funds and thirty-five percent, Federal-aid funds to the States. It was said that \$90,000,000 would be spent for such work. (Associated Press.)

The Associated Press also reported that the Reconstruction Corporation yesterday reduced interest on loans to railroads from 5 to 4 percent a year for the 12 months beginning last November 1, with the understanding that the carriers will use the savings to employ additional men during the winter. Jesse H. Jones said: "This action is based on requests for a reduction in interest rates from a number of railroad executives who have offered to use the amount of such reduction together with substantial additional funds in making extraordinary expenditures during the next six months."

ITALIAN ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Announcement that legislation affecting economic matters will be entrusted to the National Council of Corporations under a new and powerful guild system was made by Premier Mussolini last night at the end of the council meeting, says an Associated Press dispatch from Rome. Hinting that even further reforms were coming, Il Duce said the Grand Council of Fascists, as the highest consulting party, will be called upon to decide on a "development of political and a constitutional nature which will arise from the establishment of the practical operation of a new system." Giuseppe Tassinari, one of Italy's leading agricultural authorities, stressed the particular need of giving the council legislative powers as they concern tariffs and other matters intimately connected with production.

ARGENTINE BANK CREDITS

Negotiations for the release of \$40,000,000 United States commercial balances frozen in Argentina by the republic's foreign exchange restrictions reached a successful conclusion yesterday, says a Buenos Aires report to the United Press. A subcommittee representing United States bankers accepted a proposal of Finance Minister Federico Pinedo for the issuance by Argentina of monthly 15-year dollar treasury bills at 2 percent interest, with 4 percent amortization in the first five years, and the balance to be amortized at 8 percent annually the remaining ten years.

Section 2

Tenant Farmers "How to provide for tenants is one of the most difficult problems faced by the agricultural administration in its movement to hold down cotton planting in 1934 to 25,000,000 acres", says an editorial in the Times-Herald (Dallas) for November 5...The only feasible plan yet suggested is for the government to take over places occupied by tenants as part of the land it leases to prevent planting cotton, and to leave the occupants in position to grow food crops. Unfortunately, a large number of tenants lack tools and teams, and have neither money nor credit....While it is not profitable for tenants to grow cotton that must be sold at a pitifully low price, the opportunity to grow it at some price enables them to survive even though their standard of living is near the starvation level. While growing a little cotton to pay rent they can grow some food. Unless the administration makes some provision for tenants, the cotton acreage reduction scheme will make a large part of the farm population homeless and without employment. But it is encouraging to note that the authorities seem fully aware of this problem."

World Cotton Consumption World consumption of all growths of cotton for the first two months of this season, ended September 30, is estimated by the New York Cotton Exchange Service at 4,274,000 bales. This compares with 3,778,000 bales consumed in the like period a year ago and is only 1 percent less than the high record for those two months, in 1927, when the world consumed 4,303,000 bales. With world production of cotton this season estimated at 24,755,000 bales, and with consumption in August and September pointing to an annual rate of 25,644,000 bales, a reduction in the world stocks of cotton this season is indicated, says the service. (Wall Street Journal, November 6.)

Saw Timber Supply If the current drain on timber stands continues, the United States will rely almost entirely upon the Far West for its annual cutting of saw timber in 15 years. This is indicated in analysis of the Nation's present and potential commercial forest reserves by the Bank of America (California) showing that in approximately that time all other available saw timber stands of the United States will have been depleted to all but actual new growth. With the current and assumed future drain on saw timber stands ^{board feet annually} estimated at 30 billion ^{19 billion}, of this figure representing a drain on stands east of the Rocky Mountains, it is believed the Far West will be called upon in approximately 15 years to supply the Nation with nearly 80 percent of the saw timber cut. (New York Times, November 7.)

Growing Mums Under Shade "Much has been reported regarding the experimental work on mum culture under shade at the Ohio State University at Columbus, and Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y.," says the Florists Exchange for November 4, "but our readers will doubtless be especially interested in the results of the shading system in a New Jersey commercial establishment for regular market and retail sales. Peter Buerlein's Sons, Westwood, N. J., recently exhibited four varieties of mums in splendid condition, showing that early chrysanthemums can be produced profitably to meet the competition of California stock in September and early October. The shading system referred to is no longer an experimental matter, for in many

districts growers this season have been producing worthwhile blooms that have sold at a rate we understand ensures a profit to the grower. Joseph Bauerlein has favored us with a few facts regarding the two ground beds they devoted to mums under black cloth in one of their 200-foot houses this season.... Shading was started on July 15, the cloth being drawn over the plants at 5.30 p. m. daily and rolled back early each morning. The shading was stopped about September 1 when the buds began to show color....The cloth used was shooting made in 6-foot widths and dyed black, the cost being 16 cents per square yard. Bauerleins are so satisfied with the results from their outdoor culture of asters under cheesecloth this season, that they already have made plans to grow about an acre of mums under the same material next season, supplementing this protection with black cloth to bring them in early."

Artificial Florists Exchange for November 11, in a short article
Lighting and on "Artificial Lighting and Nasturtium Golden Gleam", says:
Nasturtiums "A bulletin of interest for growers of Nasturtium Golden
 Gleam has recently been issued by Purdue University in Indiana
where for some time the Department of Horticulture has been experimenting with the effect of supplementary artificial illumination on certain popular annuals and perennials. Their 1932-33 findings on Nasturtium Golden Gleam are as follows. Seed was sown August 23, 25 test plants and 25 control plants being grown. The light was applied nightly from 9 p.m. to 7 a.m. from October 7 to January 26 or 111 days. While both the experimental plants and the control plants flowered on November 1, with stems of approximately the same length (about $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.), the control plants produced an average of 46.5 flowers per plant, whereas the artificially lighted plants produced 96.5 flowers, or an increase of 107.5 percent. Lighting was at the rate of 10 kilowat hours per 100 flowers. This enormous increase in number of flowers, with no sacrifice of stem length or earliness of blooming, was produced at a very small increase in production costs and entailed very little, if any, additional care...."

Tin in Food In an article on "The Presence of Tin in Food Products,"
Products S. Back, in Food Manufacture (London) for November, says:
 "....It might be expected that some individuals, especially
children, would be very sensitive to minute amounts of tin, but no record of such cases could be found in the literature. This supports the pharmacological finding that, taken by the mouth, the metal is almost entirely unabsorbed from the intestine. With less than 2 gr. of tin per pound there appears to be practically no danger of acute poisoning. There remains the possibility that, taken over long periods of time, tin may be slightly absorbed to produce minor disturbances in health or aggravate a condition of ill-health. This can only be definitely eliminated by the extensive feeding experiments with human beings, and the subject needs reinvestigation from this aspect. At the present time the balance of evidence goes to show that no harm results from the consumption of minute amounts of tin in food. The considered opinion of Savage and White in 1925 after their study of 100 recent outbreaks of food poisoning still holds: '....Although special attention was paid to canned food outbreaks...we have not come across any instances of tin poisoning, and are unaware of any reports on tin poisoning from canned foods in recent years.'"

Section 3
Market Quotations

Nov. 13--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.25; cows good \$3.25-4.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.50; vealers good and choice \$5.50-7.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.25-5.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.25-4.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.45-4.55; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.10-4.55; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.60-4.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.50-7.00; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.85-6.40.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat* Minncap. $89\frac{3}{4}$ - $93\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 Hd. Wr.* K. C. 87- $87\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi. 91-92¢ (Nom); St. Louis $91\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 94¢; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 74¢; No. 2 Am. Dur.* Minncap. 84-86¢; No. 2 rye, Minncap. $62\frac{3}{4}$ - $66\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. $45\frac{1}{2}$ - $46\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis $48\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 48- $48\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 3 white oats, Minncap. 33-34¢; K. C. $35\frac{1}{4}$ - $36\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chi. $35\frac{3}{4}$ -36¢; St. Louis $37\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom); Spec. No. 2 barley, Minncap. 70-71¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minncap. $1.76\frac{1}{2}$ - $1.79\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Fruits and Veggies.: Me. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-1.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. N. Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.25-1.40 in the East; \$1.08-1.12 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. stock \$1.20- $1.27\frac{1}{2}$ carlot sales in Chi.; \$1.05 f.o.b. Waupaca. N.Y. and Midwestern yellow varieties of onions brought 60-90¢ per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; 65-70¢ f.o.b. Rochester, and 60-65¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$30-35 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$25-27 f.o.b. Rochester. South Carolina Pointed type \$1.25-1.50 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hampers in the East. E. S. Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes ranged \$1.00-2.50 per stave barrel in city markets. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.25-1.35 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. No. 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25- $1.37\frac{1}{2}$; Wealthys \$1.10- $1.12\frac{1}{2}$ and McIntosh \$1.25-1.50 per bushel basket in N.Y. City; cold storage stock Rhode Island Greenings \$1.20 f.o.b. Western N.Y. Points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 6 points to 9.73¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.21¢. December future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 9.89¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 9.87¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, $23\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 Score $22\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 Score, 22¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: Flats, 12- $13\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; S. Daisies, $12\frac{3}{4}$ - $13\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Y. Americas, $12\frac{3}{4}$ - $13\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 37- $42\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Standards, 36¢; Firsts, 29¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LI, No. 39

Section 1

November 15, 1933

LIQUOR TAXES

Equal division of revenue from liquor taxes between the Federal Government and wet States was proposed yesterday in a resolution adopted by the Interstate Commerce Commission on conflicting taxation, comprising representatives from 14 States. The group went on record as favoring \$3 a gallon as the maximum tax on spiritous liquors with correspondingly lower levies on beverages of a lower alcoholic content. Volume or so-called gallonage taxes should be imposed on liquor only by the Federal Government, the resolution states. (Press.)

SWINE PURCHASE

The Federal Relief Commission resumed buying of hogs yesterday and paid \$4.60 a hundredweight and under for the supply of around 10,000 which had been carried over from the day before, meeting sellers' views as to price. Federal holdings to be slaughtered for relief purposes are now around 28,000. (New York Times.)

C.C.C. CAMP PROGRAM

Civilian Conservation Corps youths arrived in Washington yesterday afternoon from Camp Dix, New Jersey, to give Fort Dupont, the Capital's own C. C. C. camp, a full complement. Among the projects are the arboretum, for which they will clear the land; taking out old Hickory Road, which runs from Bladensburg road to the Anacostia flats, and clearing land for Fort Dupont Park, to connect Alabama Avenue with Anacostia Park. Eighty men will be assigned to the arboretum job, cleaning out the timber and underbrush. Fort Dupont is the second parks camp to get under way in the Greater Washington area. Fort Hunt, on the Mount Vernon Memorial highway, received its full quota last Saturday and has started operations. (Washington Post.)

COTTON FIGURES

Cotton consumed during October was reported yesterday by the Census Bureau to have totaled 503,873 bales of lint and 66,838 bales of linters, compared with 499,486 and 76,451 in September this year and 501,893 and 63,329 during October last year. (Associated Press.)

Exports of cotton from the United States for the three months of the current cotton season, August to October, inclusive, amounted to 2,446,000 bales valued at \$126,309,000 compared with 2,194,000 bales and \$89,613,000 for the corresponding three months of 1932, an increase of 252,000 bales and \$36,696,000, according to the Commerce Department's Textile Division. (Press.)

Section 2

U. S. Sugar Consumption The consumption in September of 512,673 tons of sugar in the United States was smaller than that in any month since March, when 511,030 tons were consumed. However, sugar use for the first nine months of the current year, at approximately 4,491,360 tons, was 15,748 tons or 0.35 percent ahead of that of the corresponding 1932 period. Current indications are that consumption for the entire year will show an increase of between 25,000 and 50,000 tons over 1932, when 5,641,000 tons were consumed. One explanation advanced for the decline is that wholesalers, retailers and housewives stocked up with sugar and other commodities during the early spring months to hedge against anticipated increases in prices, and that such sugar now is being used, with the result that refiners' deliveries which are regarded as consumption figures currently make a poor comparison with previous months. Sugar use in the United States began a steady drop in June, when consumption declined 9.84 percent in comparison with the like 1932 month. It is estimated that consumption in October increased slightly over a year ago. November and December are likely to show moderate increases because in those months a year ago consumption was the smallest in quite a few years. (Wall Street Journal,)

Yellowstone Park Roads The largest allotment of road construction funds in the history of Yellowstone National Park, if carried through, will provide extensive improvements to the park's road system, and provide employment for a large number of unemployed men living in the vicinity of the park, according to Roger W. Toll, park superintendent. A recent bulletin from the park says that one of the last official acts of Horace M. Albright, while he was director of the National Park Service, was to make this allotment. The total is \$3,267,400, of which \$2,531,400 is for major roads in Yellowstone Park and \$736,000 is for approach roads to the park. (Washington Post, November 9.)

Mexican Agriculture An extensive agrarian educational program, modeled in large measure on United States methods, is being carried out by the Federal Agricultural Department of Mexico, reports The Pan-American Information Service. Among features of the program which are new to Mexico are correspondence courses, organization of children's and youths' farm clubs, registered tree stocks for the fruit industry and practical instruction in cooperative farm groups. Since the Secretary of Education introduced compulsory farming courses in all the rural schools of the nation, the Department of Agriculture's correspondence courses have achieved widespread acceptance, particularly among rural school teachers. The rural teachers pass on the instruction through the usual channels to their day pupils as well as to adults in the night schools, the latter obtaining much practical information which can be applied immediately to current crops. The work of the department in fomenting cultivation of fruit trees has produced excellent results. Reports from the State of Chihuahua show that 130,000 seedlings have been brought in--of all the varieties of fruits which will grow there--for the establishment of numerous nurseries. More than 50,000 nut trees have been set out in Nuevo Leon, which is already leading the nation in citrus fruit production, while in Sonora selected grape stocks have been imported

from France and Italy. An important phase of the fruit tree program is the cultivation of new varieties. The native orange, for instance, in Vera Cruz State, has been supplemented by the cultivation of the navel orange, which until recently was only obtainable from California. (New York Times, November 7.)

Fruit
Wines

Vernon L. S. Charley, of the Research Station, Bristol, England, writing on "New Products from English Fruits", in Food Manufacture (London) for November, says: "...In England, part of the surplus fruit of the cottagers in rural districts has been, for over 300 years, made into wines. Worlidge, in his *Vineta Britannica* (1678) ecstatically guides his readers through a variety of recipes, processes and products, many of which have not been surpassed in the intervening centuries. In rural districts today large quantities of fruit wines are produced, some of which, it must be admitted, should be taken rather as medicines than as wines, but the vast majority are of such a quality that English homemade wines have established a well-deserved reputation for general excellence. Fruit wines are not prepared commercially on any scale, with the exception of a rhubarb wine whose manufacture is localized around Leeds, but it is suggested that the commercial production of fruit wines should prove a profitable undertaking, if the factory is suitably situated near a fruit-growing center, where a supply of fruit is readily available. A natural extension of the idea of fruit wines is the production of spirits, for use alone or in combination with the appropriate syrups to form a liqueur. Excellent brandies (46 percent alcohol) have been produced from low-grade apple juices, while most highly flavoured soft fruits such as strawberries, loganberries and raspberries have provided at Long Ashton a series of attractive liqueurs with delicate boquets and smooth flavours. In this class there are two analogous products made in France which have achieved a considerable degree of popularity. Cider brandy, otherwise known as calvados, finds a ready sale, while black currant syrup, fortified with the spirit distilled from black currant wine, is sold in large quantities as 'cassis'."

French Plan
for Acreage

"Since the time when the Canadian Wheat Pool and the Federal Farm Board of the United States began to hold back supplies of wheat in order to obtain higher prices for growers, numerous European countries have taken steps to make themselves independent of the outside supplies by growing sufficient wheat to cover their own requirements," says the London office of the Northwestern Miller in the November 8 issue. "Some of these countries now have more wheat than they need and their exportable surplus, for which there is little demand, is dragging down the price of their entire crop. At the recent wheat conference various countries decided not to encourage any increase in the acreage under wheat, and France seems to be the first country that had evolved any practical scheme toward this end. It is reported that the French cabinet has authorized M. Queuille, the Minister of Agriculture, to issue a decree limiting the cultivation of wheat during the coming year. The decree provided for a tax of 500 francs on every hectare ($2\frac{1}{2}$ acres) which is sown over and above the average acreage under wheat during the last three years. This should prove an effective method of checking excessive wheat production."

Section 3 Market Quotations

Nov. 14.--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.75-6.25; cows good \$3.00-4.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.50; vealers good and choice \$5.00-6.00; feeder and stocker steers, 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.25-4.75; Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice \$4.25-4.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.50-5.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.10-4.55; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.60-4.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.50-7.00; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.75-6.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat * Minneap. 90-94¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.*, K. C. 87½-89¢; Chi. 91-93¢ (Nor.); St.Louis 91½¢ (Nor.); No. 2 S. R.Wr. St.Louis 94½-95¢; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 73¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minneap. 84-86¢; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 62½-65½¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 45½-47¢; St.Louis 49-49½¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 49-49½¢; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 33½¢; K. C. 35½-37¢; Chi. 36½-37¢; St.Louis 37¢; Spec. No.2 barley, Minneap. 70-71¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. \$1.76-1.79.

Fruits and Veggies.: Me. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.50-1.65 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites \$1.25-1.40 in the East; \$1.10-1.12 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked stock \$1.20-1.30 carlot sales in Chi. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$30-40 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$27-30 f.o.b. Western N.Y. points. N.Y. and Midwestern yellow onions brought 60-90¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; 65-70¢ f.o.b. Rochester and 60-65¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. E. S. Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$1.00-2.75 per stave barrel in city markets. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.25-1.35 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. No. 1, 2½ inch minimun, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25 and McIntosh \$1.25-1.50 per bushel basket in N.Y. City; cold storage Rhode Island Greenings \$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 13 points to 9.86¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.19¢. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 13 points to 10.02¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 9.96¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 23½¢; 91 Score, 22½¢; 90 Score, 22¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 12-13½¢; S. Daisies, 12½-13½¢; Y. Americas, 12½-13½¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 37-41¢; Standards, 36¢; Firsts, 31¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Section 1

November 16, 1933

A. A. ACT UPHELD

Justice Daniel W. O'Donoghue, District Supreme Court, yesterday upheld the constitutionality of the agricultural adjustment act in a memorandum opinion in the Philadelphia milk shed litigation. He dismissed a petition for an injunction restraining the Secretary of Agriculture from enforcing certain regulations in connection with the Philadelphia milk shed agreement on prices and trade practices. The Capital City Milk Producers Association of Pennsylvania will appeal yesterday's decision, which was similar to that in a Chicago milk case. (Washington Post.)

RAILROAD REVENUES

For the second consecutive month, the railroads increased their passenger revenues in September, according to figures issued yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission. These two monthly gains were the first to be reported since the depression began. Fred W. Sargent, president of the Chicago & Northwestern, said his company's passenger revenues were increased by about \$1,500,000 by the Century of Progress Exposition. (Press.)

TABER ON RECOVERY

Urging "immediate reflation of our currency and credits," Louis J. Taber, National Master of the Grange, declared yesterday agriculture had failed to receive the full benefit of the Federal recovery program, according to a Boise (Idaho) report to the Associated Press. "No sensible man," he said in an address before the national convention of the Grange, "wants uncontrolled inflation. Between the deflationist on one hand and the unlimited inflationist on the other there is the sensible common ground of controlled reflation and managed currency in accordance with justice and the times."

STEEL INDUSTRY

Indications that the steel industry has "struck at least a temporary resistance level" are seen by The Iron Age, which, in its mid-week review, draws attention to the fact that more steel is being bought for public works and automobile manufacturers. The journal reports also an expansion in export business, notably in tin plate. (New York Times.)

FOOD INDEX

Three successive weekly advances have brought the Weekly Food Index, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., to the highest level since the week of August 22. The index for November 7 stood at \$1.93, which is a gain of 5 cents during the past three weeks and compares with \$1.67 for the corresponding week of last year. (Press.)

Section 2

Wheat and Couch In "Hybrids Between Wheat and Couch Grass" in the Grass Hybrids Journal of Heredity for September, the authors, S. Verushkine and A. Shechurdine, of the Central Station of Genetics and Plant Breeding, U.S.S.R., says: "....During the last fifteen years the Station has experimented with the crossing of soft wheats with hard forms and winter wheat with rye. The improved agronomic forms developed from these crosses, are, aside from their great scientific significance, of unquestionable value for practical plant breeding. Several valuable varieties of spring and winter wheat have been isolated which combine high yielding abilities, drought-resistance and winter hardiness with an excellent quality of grain. Going on with the investigations in this direction the station has extended its experiments to include crosses of Triticum with other species and genera not heretofore used. In recent years the station has conducted under the direction of Mr. Shechurdine extensive investigations of crosses of wheats with some of the species of the genus Agropyrum, especially with Agropyrum repens and A. cristatum. Until recently all the efforts to cross wheat with the above-named species of Agropyrum, undoubtedly a close relative of Triticum, never gave any positive results. During the summer of 1930 Mr. N. B. Zizine of our Station, while working at the sovhoz "Giant" (the north Caucasus), succeeded in crossing T. vulgare, (var. lutescens, pure line 62) with Agropyrum. The seeds produced by this cross, sown in autumn, 1930, in the green-house of the Station in Saratov, gave several unquestionably hybrid plants...." In conclusion they say: "The crosses of wheat with the species of Agropyrum reveal new problems of tremendous interest. The obscurity of these problems and the large number of the species of Agropyrum that have not been investigated up to the present most certainly conceal many unexpected discoveries of great value in the practice of agriculture. The further investigation of this cross will result in the discovery of many interesting facts, pointing to the phylogenetic inter-relations of separate species of Agropyrum and their relations to the species of Triticum, defining in a more concrete way the place occupied by Agropyrum in the phylogeny of the tribe. These crosses may yield material that will oblige us to revise our existing conception of the origin of wheat. It becomes more and more evident that the ultimate limits of cereal breeding can be attained only after a thorough and profound study of the inter-relations of all the components of the Hordeae."

Plants Travel "The giant airship Graf Zeppelin, on one of its recent by Airship journeys across the Atlantic from South America, brought on board a number of rare tropical plants for the Dresden Botanical Garden," says a note in The Gardeners' Chronicle (October 28). "The plants were unloaded at Friedrichshaven, where the airship lies up, and were brought the rest of the way to Dresden by a German Lufthansa air liner. The whole journey taken by the plants occupied only ten days, and they arrived in Dresden perfectly fresh and uninjured. They are said to form a very acceptable and valuable addition to the horticultural and botanical collections at Dresden."

Destroying Development after twenty-five years of research for a Bacteria technique for the breeding of a special type of bacteria that destroy the bacillus of tuberculosis, human, bovine and avian, was described recently by Dr. Stephen J. Maher, international authority on tuberculosis, before a gathering at the Laurel Heights (Conn.) Tuberculosis Sanatorium. These new destroyers of one of the deadliest enemies of mankind are, Dr. Maher told, a species of bacteria known as cocci and diplococci. They come into existence, strangely enough, from the tubercle bacilli themselves, after they are given a certain food, consisting of sterile milk, applied by the special technique developed by him. These coccol and diplococci, Dr. Maher said, are non-acid fast, and produce an acid harmless to themselves but "full of harm to the tuberculosis germs from which they are derived." "We have not as yet," Dr. Maher cautioned, "secured any convincing evidence from animal experiments that these cocci and diplococci have any preventive or curative effect on tuberculosis in guinea pigs or rabbits, but we have abundant evidence that these cocci and diplococci, whether derived from avian, bovine, or very pathogenic human tubercle bacilli, produce no harmful effect when injected into guinea pigs or rabbits." (New York Times, November 13.)

Lead in The Journal of the American Dietetic Association^(Nov.) contains
Pewter an article by F. W. Tanner, University of Illinois, on "Food Intoxication and Infection". One paragraph says: "...Revival of interest in pewter ware has prompted many familiar with dangers of lead poisoning to question its use for foods. The pewter used by our forefathers contained large quantities of lead; this was especially true of pewter made in Germany, France and other foreign countries. In fact, the English Parliament passed a law prohibiting the use of lead in pewter ware to be used for storing acid products. Modern pewter, if it can rightly be called pewter, may be entirely free from lead, especially in articles which are turned on lathe. Those made by stamping in a press, however, may contain lead. Modern pewter consists almost entirely of tin and its appearance indicates that it differs in constitution from the pewter of our forefathers. Anyone who desires to use ware of this nature for holding food, especially acid foods, should make certain that lead was not used in its manufacture. The problem today is to distinguish between the old articles containing lead and the modern ones composed of tin...."

War on Skunks have been having a hard time of it this
Skunks year on Prince Edward Island, which lies at the southern edge of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, off the coasts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, says an Ottawa report to Science Service (October 6). A few years ago the animals were raised for their fur and highly prized. Then the market broke, and the neglected animals increased out of all bounds. The situation got so bad that the government laid a bounty on them. In the year and a half since it was put into effect, over 7,500 of the poor woods-pussies have laid down their scented lives.

Section 3 Market Quotations

Nov. 15--Livestock at Chi.: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice \$4.25-6.25; cows good \$2.75-4.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice \$5.25-6.50; vealers good and choice \$4.00-5.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice \$3.25-4.75. Hogs: 150-200 lbs good and choice \$4.15-4.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice \$4.50-4.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice \$4.10-4.60; slaughter pigs 100-130 lbs good and choice \$3.50-4.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down \$6.50-7.15; feeding lambs range stock good and choice \$5.75-6.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat* Minncap. 82-92¢; No. 2 Hd.Wr.* K.C. 84½-86½¢; Chi. 91½-92¢; St.Louis 89½¢ (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 94½¢; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 71¢; No. 2 Am.Dur.* Minncap. 82-84¢; No. 2 rye, Minncap. 61-3/8-64-3/8¢; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 43½-46¢; St.Louis 48½¢; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 48½-49¢; No. 3 white oats, Minncap. 31-7/8-32-7/8¢; K. C. 35½-36¢; Chi. 34-35½¢; St. Louis 37¢ (Nom); Spec. No. 2 barley, Minncap. 69-70¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minncap. \$1.75½-1.78½.

Fruits and Veggies.: Me. sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.55-1.75 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1 f.o.b. Presque Isle. N.Y. sacked Round Whites brought \$1.25-1.40 in eastern cities; \$1.08-1.12 f.o.b. Rochester. Wis. sacked Round Whites nominally unchanged at \$1.20-1.30 carlot sales in Chi.; \$1 f.o.b. Waupaca. N.Y. and Midwestern yellow onions brought 70-95¢ per 50-pound sack in city markets; 65-75¢ f.o.b. Rochester. N.Y. Danish type cabbage ranged \$32-40 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$28-30 f.o.b. Rochester. N.Y. Red Type \$36-40 in N.Y. City. E. S. Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes ranged \$1-1.90 per stave barrel in city markets with Chi. high as \$2.50-2.75. Tenn. Nancy Halls \$1.25-1.40 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. No. 1, 2½ inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples \$1-1.25 and McIntosh \$1.25-1.50 per bushel basket in N.Y. City; cold storage Rhode Island Greenings \$1.20 f.o.b. Western N.Y. points.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 3 points to 9.89¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.24¢. December future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 10.05¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 9.99¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 Score, 23½¢; 91 Score 22¾¢; 90 Score, 22¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at N.Y. were: Flats, 12-13½¢; S. Daisies 12¾-13½¢; Y. Americas, 12¾-13½¢. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 39-42¢; Standards, 38¢; Firsts, 33¢. (Prepared by B. A. E.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.